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Australian Budget

A People's Devotion

Oil Crisis: No Decision Reached At Cabinet Meeting

WAITING FOR REPORTS

NEW TAXES IMPOSED

Canberra, Sept. 27. Sweeping new taxes to meet Australia's big defence expansion programme and arrest inflation were announced in a "More Sacrifice" budget by the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, yesterday.

The budget, which plans to raise a record sum of £A1,041,500,000, including £A37,300,000 in taxation, provides for a total defence expenditure of £A181,700,000—an increase of £A33,000,000 over last year.

Expenditure on the Army, Navy and Air Force alone is raised by £A52,000,000 and £A32,000,000 is going on stockpiling of strategic raw materials.

New taxes include a special levy on private incomes equal to 10 per cent of the assessed tax, higher sales taxes and fresh taxes on primary producers and public and private companies.

CONCESSIONS
But there are concessions for servicemen in the form of increased pensions and repatriation benefits, and for old people, invalids and widows.

Australian servicemen in operational areas in Korea and Malaya are to be exempted from income tax.

Sir Arthur Fadden, introducing the budget in the House of Representatives, said: "We make no apology for giving you a budget that will entail sacrifice. Australia must master the problem of inflation. If its defence effort and development plans are to be carried through and its standards of living preserved, it is essential that the price level be kept under control. The budget presented a 'special danger' at a time when we are preparing against the possibility of a war at short notice."—Reuter.



Bradley Off To Korea

Washington, Sept. 27. General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, left for Korea and Japan last night "to survey all aspects of the situation" with General Matthew B. Ridgway, United Nations Commander, the Defence Department announced.

General Bradley was accompanied by Mr. Charles Bohlen, Counsellor of the State Department, who is one of the leading United States experts on Russia.

Mr. Bohlen's presence suggested the possibility that the current stalemate in peace negotiations in Korea would have a high place in the subjects to be discussed.

The Defence Department, however, described the Bradley trip as a "periodic visit."—Reuter.

The people of London have shown their devotion to His Majesty the King during his present serious illness by gathering in large crowds night and day outside Buckingham Palace for the latest news of the monarch's condition. This photograph was taken last week.—AP Picture.

Council Of State Appointed

TO ACT DURING KING'S ILLNESS

London, Sept. 27. King George VI, lying ill in Buckingham Palace, today signed a warrant authorising the appointment of five Counsellors of State to deal with temporarily affairs requiring his approval.

The five—all members of the Royal Family—have the power to sign State documents and act for the King in everyday affairs.

Their appointment was announced in this communiqué issued from Buckingham Palace today:

"The King has today signed a warrant authorising the appointment under Letters Patent of Counsellors of State to deal temporarily with the current business in the United Kingdom and Colonies which requires the Sovereign's approval.

"The Counsellors are: The Queen, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Royal."

Councils of State are set up by the Sovereign under the Regency Acts of 1937 and 1943. Only members of the Royal Family are eligible for membership because, under the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the Sovereign is the sole link between Britain and the Dominions.

The Statute guaranteed the complete independence of the Dominion Governments from the British Parliament. When the present King's father, King George V, was gravely ill in 1928, the Council included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the then Lord Chancellor and Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

But after the Statute of Westminster, it was considered desirable that no signature should appear on Dominion documents signed by a Council of State which might be interpreted as interference with Dominion self-government.

The five Counsellors can act as from today. This is the first time that Princess Margaret has been appointed a Counsellor. She became entitled to be so appointed when she came of age on August 21.

Court circles said tonight that it should not be assumed that the appointment of the Council indicates any particular developments in the King's condition at the present time.

It is to enable routine business requiring the King's attention to be dealt with, it was added. It will also avoid the accumulation of arrears of business which would have to be dealt with by the King later in his recovery.

Councils of State must consist of the Sovereign's wife or husband, and the next four in succession, excluding minors.

A Council of State is empowered, among other things, to summon and hold a Privy Council, and sign documents requiring the Sovereign's signature, but it cannot dissolve Parliament except on the express instructions of the King. Neither can it grant any rank, title or dignity other than by express instructions from the monarch.—Reuter.

ARABIAN NIGHTS TALE

Fantastic Story Of Revenge

Cairo, Sept. 27.

Seven persons were reported shot to death in a strange Arabian Nights tale of Oriental revenge.

The trouble started, the news magazine Al-Ahram—El-Yom reported, when a village child in the Nile Delta area threw a stone at a passing camel.

The stone hit the camel in the eye and blinded it.

The son of the village mayor—who owned the camel and was riding it at the time—swore an oath to cut the child's throat.

The oath he took is called the "divorce oath". It's the most serious known in this part of the world. If a man does not fulfil a "divorce oath" he must put aside his wife.

The father of the child—who threw the stone offered to buy the camel to make up for his son's mischief. The mayor's son refused.

SHEIKH'S ADVICE
The father then consulted the village Sheikh or religious leader.

The Sheikh advised that the oath could be fulfilled if the mayor's son drew the dull edge of a knife over the child's throat. He also counselled that the father should then buy the camel.

Both parties accepted the solution. A village Council was called and the child presented his throat to the mayor's son—who held the knife.

The Mayor's son applied the dull edge of the knife to the child's throat—then—just as he drew it across he reversed the blade, severing the jugular vein.

But the child's father had been aroused by the suspicions of his wife. He had taken a pistol with him.

When he saw his son's blood spurting, he drew his gun and went amok. He shot the mayor's son, the Sheikh and others present before order was restored.—Associated Press.

New Call-Up Regulations

Washington, Sept. 27.

President Truman today signed new draft regulations which make an estimated 500,000 childless married men eligible for military service.

The Acting Director of Selective Service, Louis Renfrow, said, however, about 200,000 of them may be drafted.

The presidential action also makes other changes in the draft rules in keeping with new Congressional laws. Among them is one including in the draft for the first time all aliens with permanent residence in this country except nationals of about 20 countries having a military service exemption treaty agreement, and except for diplomatic personnel. In the past only those aliens who had taken out their first papers for United States citizenship had been included in the draft.—Associated Press.

London, Sept. 27. The Cabinet met today for a further consideration of the Persian oil crisis. The meeting lasted for two and three-quarter hours but no decision was reached.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, received Mr Winston Churchill, the Conservative Party leader, and Mr Anthony Eden. This meeting lasted 45 minutes.

An official statement issued afterwards said: "The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, received Mr Churchill and Mr Eden and gave them information on the position of Persia."

The Cabinet took no decision on how to counter the Persian demand that the British must quit Abadan in a week.

The problem of whether to send troops in to hold the installations or give in to the Persians was left in the air until new reports reach London from the British Embassy in Teheran.

Another meeting of British Government Ministers, planned earlier for this evening, was postponed.

The Cabinet was awaiting a report from the Ambassador in Teheran, Sir Francis Shepherd, on his interview today with the Shah, and also a personal report of Mr George Middleton, Counsellor at Teheran, whose flight here was held up.

Many political quarters here urge that the decision on whether or not to hold Abadan by force should be agreed as a national policy between the Labour Government and its Opposition.

With Britain on the eve of a general election, Mr Winston Churchill might be Prime Minister soon and have to bear the brunt of any situation arising from the decision which must be made now.

The following official announcement was made tonight from Mr Attlee's residence: "No final decisions have been taken by the British Government in the Persian oil dispute. Further information is awaited from the British Ambassador in Teheran."—Reuter.

RUMOURS FLY

Teheran, Sept. 27.

After foreign press reports of the possibility of a landing by British troops in Abadan, the town was British troops in Abadan, the town was seething with rumours today that the Iranian government was taking further security measures. Some circles said that, in addition to watchfulness on the part of the Iranian Navy and Army, there might be planes sent to evacuate the civilian population of Abadan.

However, government circles still maintained that with the present international situation and the existence of the United Nations, Britain would not dare attempt to attack Iran. British circles said Britain had no intention of using force against Iran. These circles said the best "punishment" for Iran would be for the British to pull out completely of Iran and leave her to "grovel" in an economic morass.

Iranian soldiers took over the giant Abadan refinery of the nationalised Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today in a swift move which locked British technicians outside the refinery gates.

BAYONETS BARRIER

Only ten key Britons, of more than 300 technicians who have been told to get out of Iran by October 4, were given passes to the refinery by the Iranians, who effected the seizure at dawn. All others, including the refinery manager, Mr B. K. Ross, Britain's top oil technician, found their way barred by the bayonets of stony-faced soldiers when they came to work.

A similar watch was put on power and water-pumping stations to guard against sabotage. Among those told that their services were not required after today was Mr Allick Mason, Anglo-Iranian's chief representative. He said: "There is no co-operation on our side in this take-over."

After a protest, Mr Ross and the works manager, Mr Ben Caythrey, were given permits to enter the refinery and watch the take-over, which took only a few minutes.

Mr Ross said later: "It was a bit tough not being able to enter our own refinery but we were met at the gates by soldiers and you can't argue with a bloke with a bayonet."—United Press.

TRUMAN'S HOPE

Washington, Sept. 27.

President Truman said today that he was still hopeful for a peaceful solution of the Anglo-Persian dispute.

The President, who looked grim and tired, declined to give any information about his exchange of letters with Mr Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, about the Persian Government's order expelling British technicians from the Abadan refinery.

He said at his weekly Press conference that he had no plans to send his special envoy, Mr Averell Harriman, back to Teheran in the near future.

He added, however, that he was still hopeful of a peaceful solution of the Anglo-Persian dispute.

He said that he was always hopeful of a solution to the world's problems but his hopes did not always come to fruition.

This morning the State Department disclosed that it had asked Persia to cancel its order expelling 300 British oil technicians and had advised both Britain and Persia that the United States was still ready to assist in settling the oil dispute.—Reuter.

Election Fever Grows

London, Sept. 27.

The Labour and Conservative Parties were tonight hastening to be the first in the field with their respective manifestos for the October 25 election.

Mr Winston Churchill hoped to have his declaration up by the weekend.

The Labour manifesto is not due before Sunday night at the earliest.

Behind the scenes there was intensive party activity.

The Labour Headquarters here were planning to shift almost as a body to Scarborough tomorrow for the party annual conference now re-designed as an election rendezvous.

Mr Churchill will launch the Conservative campaign with a big speech to a mass meeting at Liverpool on Tuesday.

Labour have already fixed some of their election broadcasts.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, the chief party strategist, has chosen October 6. The Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, will speak on October 10.

The Liberals, who plan to put forward about 100 to 150 candidates compared with the Conservative and Labour legions of well over 600 apiece, will publish their manifesto next Wednesday.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

His Majesty's Illness

THE people of Hongkong, along with the rest of the British Commonwealth and other parts of the world, are anxiously watching the progress being made by the King, fighting for the restoration of his health after a difficult and dangerous operation. That His Majesty has gained strength during the immediate post-operation period is a matter for profound thankfulness. Nevertheless, appropriate importance must be given to the latest general bulletin which gives a reminder that "while the King's gradual progress towards recovery has been uninterrupted and although no complications have arisen so far, there will inevitably be a period of some anxiety for the next week or ten days." Due emphasis is given this warning by the announcement that the visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh has been postponed for one or two weeks. The King's new illness has come as a sharp shock to his subjects throughout the Commonwealth, and in London some editorial criticism has been directed against his medical advisers for failing to give the people fuller knowledge of the nature of the complaint which is endangering His Majesty's life. However, enough has

been revealed in the various bulletins for the world to understand that the King is critically ill and that some considerable time must elapse before he can be restored to full health. The illnesses with which His Majesty has been afflicted during the past three years can, in no small measure, be traced to the cares and duties of State. King George, because of his meticulous application to those duties, has had to subject himself to public appearances in all sorts of weather, which must inevitably cause physical strain and fatigue. The King's ill-health can also be regarded as a legacy of the war. The strain and stresses of kingship during those five long and exhausting years were tremendous to a point of being overwhelming. The King represented all that was best and most enduring in the monarchy during that time of trial and tribulation and by so doing reinforced for all time the devoted affection of his people. In this new hour of personal crisis His Majesty may feel sustained by the knowledge that throughout the world where his name carries any significance his gallant fight against adversity is supported by the prayers and hopes of millions of loyal subjects and admirers.

Too Democratic

IT is no wonder the Communists in the West German Government voted against Dr Adenauer's proposals for all-German elections. The West German Chancellor had the temerity (to the Communists, the impudence) to advocate elections on strictly democratic principles and methods. To the Reds such a process is unthinkable. It is a long time since any German has been able to take part in a free election accompanied by the secret vote, and it is noteworthy that Dr Adenauer himself does not believe it to be feasible in Germany unless the ballot is conducted under international supervision. That the West German Chancellor finds it necessary to lay down election conditions which, among the rest of the Western Powers, automatically apply, provides an illuminating commentary on the state of affairs in Germany. Rejection by the West German

For The Reds

Communists of Dr Adenauer's proposals foreshadows a similar reaction from the East German authorities, which in turn suggests that the Communists fear the outcome of a secret ballot and a campaign run on democratic principles. The Reds' conception of a free election is that the voters are free to ballot for Communism and nothing else; that the people shall be free to attend Communist campaign meetings, and none others; that voters are free to abstain from polling, but that if they do so, they had better look out for themselves when the elections are over. It is impossible to conceive the Communist way of conducting elections is to be preferred; wherefore prospects of agreement on general elections for the whole of Germany can be written off as hopeless.

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VANSITTART ON WORLD SITUATION

Does Not Believe War Inevitable

London, Sept. 27. Lord Vansittart, former diplomatic adviser to the British Government, said here today that he believed that a third world war was "on the whole probable" but he did not think it inevitable.

"There is quite a definite shade of odds on the probability of Russia attacking in Western Europe," he told a lunch meeting in London.

"Anything which creates an impression of weakness among the Western Powers increases that shade of odds."

On German rearmament he said, "We appear to be heading for something like 10 or 12 fully armed divisions and a tactical air force of 100 rather than 50 in the future we may have to pay a price for that."

"I do not think that the mentality of the majority in Germany has changed very much."

"I am not quite sure that I would not sooner have seen an attempt made to get these divisions from Spain rather than Germany for the simple reason that I am not afraid of Spain, but I am of Germany."

"There are more good Germans today than there are still not enough to make this leap in the dark anything but disquieting."—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV PACT WITH JAPAN

Washington, Sept. 27. Informed quarters said today that Yugoslavia expected to sign a separate peace treaty with Japan soon after the pact concluded in San Francisco comes into effect.

Yugoslavia declined an invitation to the San Francisco meeting, declaring she was not closely or directly concerned with Far Eastern affairs to make attendance worthwhile. However, diplomatic observers here believed that Yugoslavia did not wish to get caught between the East and West power blocs at the conference.—United Press.

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Voyage To Australia Ends On Reef



NEW AID BILL AGREED

Washington, Sept. 27. A Joint Committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives today agreed on a Foreign Aid Bill which would co-ordinate the whole of America's military and economic aid programme under President Truman.

The bill, agreed by the Committee after the Senate and the House had passed different measures, would abolish the Economic Co-Operation Administration and transfer its functions to a new agency. This would be under a director appointed by the President and who would work in the offices of the Executive.—Reuter.

Gold Reported In Borneo

Singapore, Sept. 27. The Chinese newspaper Sin Chew Jit Poh reported there's gold in North Borneo.

It said a miner just returned from there declared "The gold mines are rich."

The paper added that since tin production is falling off in North Malaya, Kinta Valley miners now are turning their attention to North Borneo.—Associated Press.

A scheduled voyage from Glasgow to Melbourne ended on a reef north of Fremantle, Western Australia, where the British barge J. P. Webb went ashore in heavy seas. All the crew were saved and here they are seen wending their way along the beach after the wreck.

Naval Man Accused

Stockholm, Sept. 27. A 42-year-old petty officer in the Swedish Navy, Ernst Hilding Andersson, was committed for trial by the Stockholm Municipal Court today for "gross" espionage for Russia.

A few hours after Andersson was brought before the Court on Tuesday Sweden demanded the recall of a member of the Soviet Naval Attache's staff here named Orlov.

Today's indictment accused Andersson of giving Orlov information about the armament and equipment of Swedish warships, details of fortifications in the East Swedish naval base, Karlskrona, and in Stockholm Archipelago. Andersson, it was stated later, confessed to the charges against him.—Reuter.

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Vietnamese Showing Little Enthusiasm For New Independence

Saigon, Sept. 27. Vietnamese generally are showing little enthusiasm for the State's newly-won independence within the French Union.

After four years of war and devastation, the average Vietnamese wants only to be left alone to grow his paddy and sell it at a lucrative price.

WARNING BY JOHORE COUNCILLOR

Singapore, Sept. 27. Dato H. E. Mackenzie declared in the Johore Council of State yesterday that the emergency in Malaya was almost a stalemate.

Improvement in security conditions was progressing only at a snail's pace.

Dato Mackenzie, who is senior Unofficial member in the Council and a well-known rubber planter, said that the Council should press the Federal Government to send more ground troops to Johore State which, he said, had some of the worst terrorist districts in Malaya. Certain large areas were still being left wide open to guerrilla attacks and until these conditions were rectified the population could not be expected to have sufficient confidence to come forward readily with information.

Dato Mackenzie said that internal aggression was steadily sapping the patience and economy of Malaya and the country could not go on forever with every town, village, estate and tin mine being an armed and protected camp. The Communists must be hunted out even more vigorously as they, too, were recruiting more forcibly and only more troops with full and up-to-date equipment could answer their challenge.

Dato Mackenzie called for more troops immediately—even a doubling of the present military forces. They should be posted into Johore until recruitment, training and peering of Malay's own army could bring further relief.—Reuter.

Truman Bid For Cleaner Government

Washington, Sept. 27. President Truman asked Congress today to require its members to undergo a public accounting each year of their total income.

Mr. Truman said that such legislation would help to prevent "improper conduct" and "unfounded suspicions."

In a long message sent to Congress during a Senate inquiry into charges of political influence in Government loans, the President said: "In operations as large as those of our Government today, with so much depending on official action in the Congress and in the executive agencies, there are bound to be attempts by private citizens or special interests or groups to gain their ends by illegal or improper means."

Mr. Truman would favour including "the principle that no employment be made those persons required to file annual statements."—Reuter.

Stamford, Connecticut, Sept. 27. Mrs. Willie Lunceford told the police today that her husband was missing. She said she last saw him after an argument in 1944.—United Press.

The attitude of the masses towards nationalism in the French-Vietnamese occupied areas is in sharp contrast with that experienced in many other parts of Asia which have won independence.

The toll of the prolonged war between the French Union forces and the Communist-led Vietminh nationalist resistance forces has been as much responsible for the pacification of the country as the existence of the hundreds of Army outposts that still hold the vast expanse of rice-fields.

Neutral observers here describe the Vietnam Government as a State administration rather than a Government.

It has so far always been "hired and fired" by the Annamite Emperor, Bao Dai, the official head of State who has his seat at the high station of Dalat, an hour's flight northeast of Saigon.

But now those in and around his "administration" are anxious to change this situation.

ATTACK HELD UP

According to usually reliable French military sources, three French divisions have prevented the Vietminh—which wants complete independence from France and is getting military aid from China to fight it—from mounting a new attack since they dropped their last in Tonkin on January 17.

These are: 1.—They need time to train and equip reinforcements in Southern China to replace their heavy losses in their last attacks.

2.—French Helicopters and King Cobra fighter-bombers are playing havoc with their military concentrations and disrupting their difficult Tonkin mountain communication lines; and 3.—French Union forces are expanding and becoming better equipped with American weapons, setting a tougher problem for the Vietminh strategists.

REDS' OBJECTIVE

Further attacks will undoubtedly again be aimed at punching a hole through the French Tonkin delta defences. If the Vietminh cannot get through this year, some French officials believe that they will become more and more dependent on China. For the Tonkin delta is their prospective reservoir of men and supplies. And they also believe that the Vietminh Communist leader, Dr. Ho Chi Minh, will find it more difficult to retain Asian sympathy as a nationalist if he is forced to rely more and more upon China.

For these reasons, this year appears the appropriate time for the French-sponsored Vietnam State to get on with political reforms and convince the rest of Asia that it is not just a "French puppet State."

France gave Vietnam this lead last December when she signed conventions extending Vietnam's self-governing powers to complete internal independence.

BASIC DIFFICULTY

Most neutral observers consider that the attitude and activity of French officials in Vietnam since then indicate that France really meant what she said in the conventions.

But the Vietnamese have been slow so far in taking up where France left off.

The Premier, M. Tran Van Huu, has declared that he is determined to push ahead with a political reform programme.

But he is faced with the basic difficulty that free elections are at present impossible even in the occupied areas of Vietnam.

Even if the result were favourable to the Vietminh administration, inhabitants of other parts of Asia would not believe that it was a free election because French Union troops are still spread throughout the country.—Reuter.

Gandhi Courts Arrest

Darban, Sept. 27. Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, again courted arrest today when he entered the reading room of a public library and later sat in a seat marked "Europeans Only" at the railway station.

In both cases Mr. Gandhi, who was accompanied by his wife, had his name and address taken by a police sergeant, but no action was taken against him.—Reuter.

JAPAN WILL ASK U.N. MEMBERSHIP

Tokyo, Sept. 27. Japan will seek admission to the United Nations before the peace treaty is ratified, Government sources said today.

The Japanese Kyodo news agency reported that the Foreign Office was preparing to apply to the United Nations for "a seat in the world organization."

But, in view of the importance of such a step, the news agency said that the Yoshida Government would first ask for approval from the Japanese Diet.

Government sources said that Japan would follow the example of Italy, which asked for admission to the United Nations prior to the ratification of its peace treaty.

Italian admission to the United Nations has been blocked by the Soviet bloc.

Japanese officials are fearful that Communist opposition also will bar Japan from United Nations membership.

In that event the Japanese Foreign Office is considering the appointment of a special Ambassador or Minister in charge of United Nations affairs to be attached to its Embassy in Washington.—Reuter.

Papagos' Rejection Of Coalition

Athens, Sept. 27. Field-Marshal Alexandros Papagos, 61-year-old Greek war hero, today turned down a suggestion that he lead a three-party Coalition Government.

The Marshal, whose newly-formed Greek Rally emerged as the strongest party after the recent elections—though without an overall majority—insisted that now elections be held under the simple majority system.

The suggestion was made at a meeting between King Paul and the leaders of the three main parties: Marshal Papagos, the outgoing Liberal Premier, Mr. Sophocles Venizelos, and General Nicholas Plastiras, leader of the still powerful Progressive Alliance EPEK.

Usually reliable sources said that M. Venizelos and General Plastiras accepted the King's suggestion that a three-party National Government be set up, and offered Marshal Papagos the Premiership.

But, they added, Marshal Papagos persisted in his demand for new elections. The recent elections were held under a proportional representation system.

The sources said that M. Venizelos then suggested a two-party coalition between the Progressives and the Greek Rally, but the Marshal again rejected this proposal.

After the meeting, which lasted half an hour, M. Venizelos had a private discussion with the King. The King announced later that he would make his decisions soon.—Reuter.

BONN MP ON GERMAN UNITY

Bonn, Sept. 27. Dr. Hermann Ehlers, President of the West German Lower House, said here tonight that Albert Norden, East German Press chief, had misunderstood the Western Parliament's declaration made this morning.

"Norden talks of a rejection of the East German call for unity talks," he said.

"But our Parliament said a most emphatic yes to the appeal of the East zone Parliament."

Dr. Ehlers added that Norden's answer seemed to show a desire for prolonged talks "which we want to avoid by any price."

Norden's answer seemed to prove that the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, was right when he said that talking to Communists would just mean delay manoeuvres.

"Our terms for the elections were fair. All they do is provide for honestly free elections; if the East Germans want such elections, they can accept our terms," Dr. Ehlers told Reuter.

A Social Democrat, Mr. Herbert Wehner, chairman of Parliament's All-German Affairs Committee, welcomed Mr. Norden's answer as a step forward. "Soon we shall see whether the East German offer was propaganda or whether they will come forward and prepare elections."

"But we do not know what the Kremlin wants," he added.

Russian Strategy Outlined

New York, Sept. 27. Russia will not start a new World War as she knows she cannot defeat the United States, M. Paul Henri Spaak, president of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, said tonight.

Mr. Spaak, former premier of Belgium, said the Russians would content themselves instead with fighting a different kind of battle. This assault, based on their conviction that capitalism is doomed to self-destruction, is one of trying to divide the West and thus conquer it without firing shot.

Mr. Spaak's speech at the 324th meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board was read by Baron Robert Silver, Ambassador to the United States, because M. Spaak was taken ill in Hamburg, Germany, and has been forbidden by his doctors to travel to New York.

His speech explained that the reason the Russians had not attacked before "They must have victory—total victory—in a war against the United States. The utter destruction of America might be a necessary condition for realising that policy."—United Press.

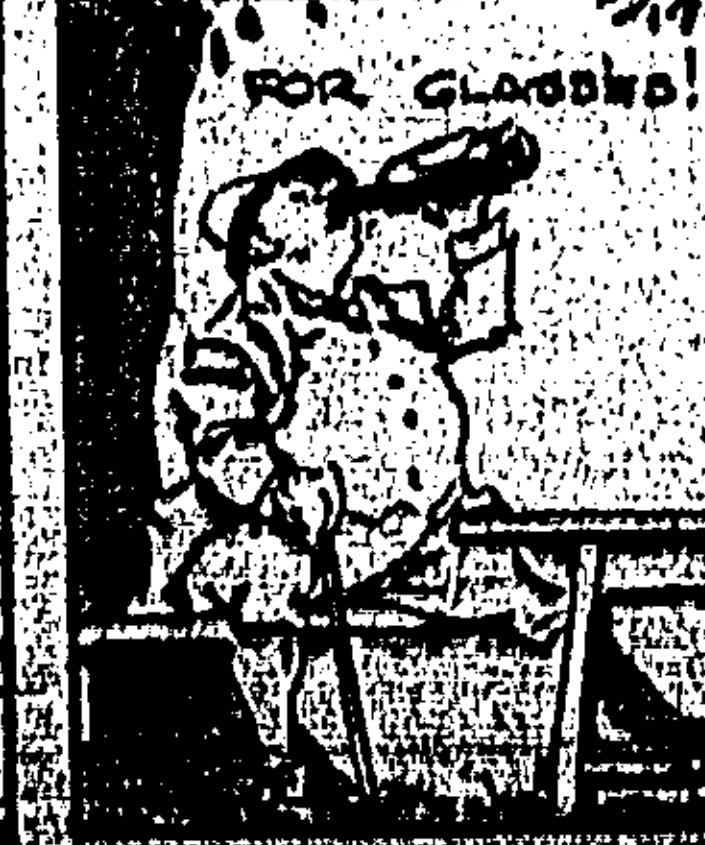
Troops Sent To Pampanga

Manila, Sept. 28. An additional 2,000 well-trained troops were sent to Pampanga for the Defence Secretary Mr. Ramon Maguway, to help stop the mounting wave of killings and kidnappings in that Central Luzon province some 80 miles north of Manila.

The move closely followed the reported killing of six persons on Wednesday night in two separate parts of Pampanga. Reports said it had not been ascertained whether the murders were committed by political rivals or Communist-led Hukas.

Wednesday's killings in Pampanga were the latest in the series reported there in the past two weeks.—United Press.

POP



Israel Demands Amends

London, Sept. 27. The Government of Israel, through its Legation in London, today demanded speedy and comprehensive amends from the Germans for the material losses inflicted by the Nazis on the Jews of Europe.

It also demanded that Germany should make a major contribution towards the absorption and rehabilitation of the Jewish refugees, the bulk of which have found new homes in Israel.

The West German Government, in the declaration by its Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, seemed unreservedly to acknowledge that "unspeakable crimes were committed in the name of the German people and that this implies an obligation to make moral and material reparation individually and collectively," the statement said.

"There is much that the German authorities can do to accelerate the process of restitution of property and of individual compensation and indemnification."

Israel had notified the Occupation Powers of its claim to restitution, the statement added. The claim of the Jewish people, which suffered infinitely more from Nazi brutality than any other people under their sway, stood in a category of its own. It called for special and comprehensive satisfaction.

The Government of Israel would study the German Chancellor's declaration and in due course make its attitude known. The Chancellor's declaration appeared to represent an attempt on the part of his Government at last to face this great issue and to initiate some measure of moral and material reparation, the statement said.

Denial By Coal Board

London, Sept. 27. A National Coal Board spokesman today denied an Ankara Radio report that Britain was buying Turkish coal.

"We have not bought any coal from Turkey nor have we asked Turkey to export coal to us," he said.

The Ankara Radio report listed Britain among the countries which had asked Turkey to export coal to them. It was added that to begin with Turkey had agreed to export 50,000 tons.

Australia More Interested In Far East

Canberra, Sept. 27. The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Richard Casey, told the House of Representatives today that Australia had an increased interest in the Far East and should have more diplomatic, commercial and other posts in Southeast Asian countries.

Mr. Casey, who recently toured the Far East, said its countries were pre-occupied with the difficult task of maintaining recently-acquired independence. To many people it would be a miracle if non-Communist governments could remain in power in Indonesia, Malaya, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines.—United Press.

Chance Of Trieste Solution

Washington, Sept. 27. Diplomats here today appeared to be more optimistic about the chances of Italy and Yugoslavia settling their Trieste dispute than for some years.

These expressions of optimism followed this week's bilateral exchanges between United States Government leaders and the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Alcide de Gasperi, and between the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and the Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr. Vladimir Popovich.

Spokesmen for the "Big Three" Governments denied today reports from Belgrade that Britain, France and the United States had agreed to divide the Free Territory of Trieste, including both the "A" and "B" Zones, between Yugoslavia and Italy.

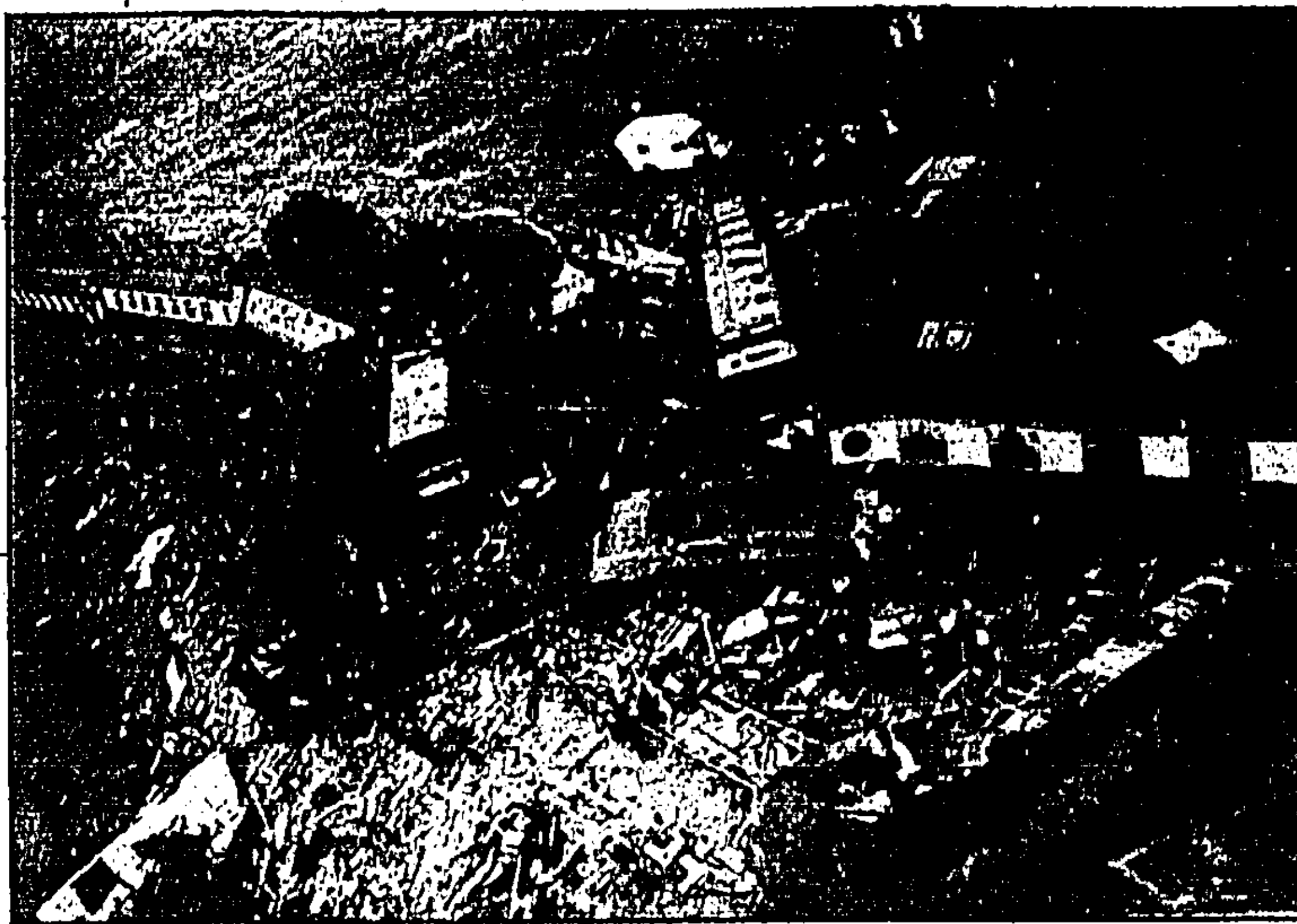
The expectation here is that when Mr. de Gasperi returns to Italy, feelers may then be put out by both the Yugoslav and Italian sides designed to make possible the opening of negotiations for a settlement of the Trieste question involving sovereignty over the area covered by the present Free Territory of Trieste set up by the Italian peace treaty in 1946.—Reuter.

PERSIAN QUEEN IN BELGIUM

Geneva, Sept. 27. Queen Souraya, of Persia, today drove to Ostend with the nine-year-old daughter of the Shah by his first wife.

The little Princess was left at the fashionable Marie-Jose School for children. The Queen was accompanied by her mother and the Persian Minister in Bern.—Reuter.

Twenty Killed In Northants Express Crash



Doctor Disagrees With Statement In Churchill Book

Mortimer, Hampsnre, Sept. 27. Major-General Ronald H. Candy, a British doctor who attended Mahatma Gandhi during his great prison fast in 1943, today said that, from his knowledge of Mr. Gandhi, he was convinced that the Indian leader would not have agreed to break his fast by taking glucose.

General Candy, at that time Surgeon-General in Bombay, was commenting on a passage in Mr. Winston Churchill's latest book "The Hinge of Fate."

Mr. Churchill said of Gandhi: "It was certain at an early stage that he was being fed with glucose whenever he drank water, and this, as well as his intense vitality and life-long austerity, enabled his frail being to maintain his prolonged abstention from any visible form of food."

Three Indian doctors who attended him and Mr. Gandhi's former secretary, have denied Mr. Churchill's statement and contradicted a further passage in which Mr. Churchill said Gandhi abandoned his fast, convinced of British obduracy.

General Candy, now living here in retirement, told Reuter: "I visited Mr. Gandhi only twice daily. I am, therefore, unable to substantiate any statements as to what was administered to him."

"From my knowledge of Mr. Gandhi, however, I am convinced that he would not willingly have taken glucose or any other form of food." General Candy went on to say that about the 12th day of the fast, when Mr. Gandhi passed through a crisis, he warned him in a private interview that he had "reached capacity" and should end the fast.

NO EFFECT

"My words had no effect on him," General Candy said. General Candy said: "It is a fact that about that time I did invite Dr. Roy and Dr. Gilder to co-operate in giving Mr. Gandhi intravenous glucose in the event of his becoming unconscious. They refused."

He supported the three Indian doctors, Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, Dr. D. D. Gilder, Bombay's Health Minister, and Miss Sushila Nayar. Mr. Gandhi's personal medical attendant, who denied that Mr. Gandhi had abandoned his fast, said: "The fast was terminated on the 21st day as Mr. Gandhi had previously determined." General Candy said.—Reuter.

New Kind Of Penicillin

Philadelphia, Sept. 27. The effective use of a new form of penicillin against chronic lung conditions, chronic bronchitis and lung abscess was disclosed at the annual meeting of the Institute of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Harrison F. Flippin, Associate Professor of Medicine at the School, told 300 physicians that the new drug, known as Neopenil, gets through scar tissue in the lungs and kills infection in places where other types of the antibiotic did not.

He described the drug as a mixture of penicillin and iodine and told of its use at Philadelphia General Hospital.

"This opens an entirely new field of penicillin treatment for sufferers of certain lung diseases," Dr. Flippin commented. He predicted the new drug may prove effective in treatment of certain conditions in the brain and kidneys.—Associated Press.

Envoy Won't Go Hungry

New York, Sept. 27. Mr. J. Scott MacDonald, Canada's first Ambassador to Yugoslavia, called for his new post today after having shipped six months' supply of food ahead of him.

Mr. MacDonald and his wife sailed aboard the Italian liner Conte Biancamano. He had shipped several tons of food due to the shortages in Yugoslavia.—United Press.

PLAN FOR AGREEMENT WITH ARABS

Tel-Aviv, Sept. 27. Israel today handed to the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission the drafts of non-aggression pacts she is ready to sign with Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon, usually reliable sources said here today.

The draft pacts were submitted in Paris by Mr. Maurice Fisher, head of the Israeli delegation to the Paris conference on Palestine.

The draft affirms the intentions of the signatory powers to settle all differences by peaceful means and to refrain from any hostile action.

It was said here to be on the same lines as the Conciliation Commission's ideas contained in the preamble to the five-point proposals submitted to the Israeli and Arab Governments.

The four-paragraph draft for separate pacts with each of the Arab countries provides for: 1.—Both parties assert their intention to settle all differences by peaceful means. 2.—A declaration that each country is responsible for its own security and that no warlike act will be conducted by either party. Each party undertakes not to enter into any alliance directed against the other. 3.—The proposed agreement supplements existing armistice agreements which remain in force. 4.—The agreement comes into force on signature. Instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Paris not later than 30 days after signature.

Israeli sources here said that the draft proposals were the first step Israel was taking towards a return to peace and towards the success of the Paris conference.—Reuter.

Greek Envoy's Call

London, Sept. 27. The Greek Ambassador, Dr. Leon V. Melas, called on Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, at his own request today. Officials did not disclose the reason for his visit but diplomatic quarters understood that he wanted to see Mr. Morrison about the recent decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Powers to invite Greece to become a member of the Organisation.

Mr. Morrison returned to London after attending the NATO meeting at Ottawa last night.—Reuter.

PILGRIMS' DEATHS

Bombay, Sept. 27. The Saudi Arabian Consulate here today denied reports which put the death of Mecca pilgrims this year at 3,000.

The total number of deaths from sunstroke, senility and general weakness was 824 out of 400,000 pilgrims to Mecca, the Consulate added. There was no case of a quarantinable nature.—Reuter.

Twenty were killed and 35 injured when the engine and two coaches of an express plunged down a 30-foot embankment near Weedon, Northants, on Sept. 21. The train was bound for London from Liverpool. Upper picture gives a dramatic impression of the wreck scene; in lower picture rescuers are seen bringing injured from a smashed carriage.—AP Pictures.

Battle Creek, Sept. 27. Samuel Love, 53, former Washington and New York correspondent for the United Press, died here today.—United Press.

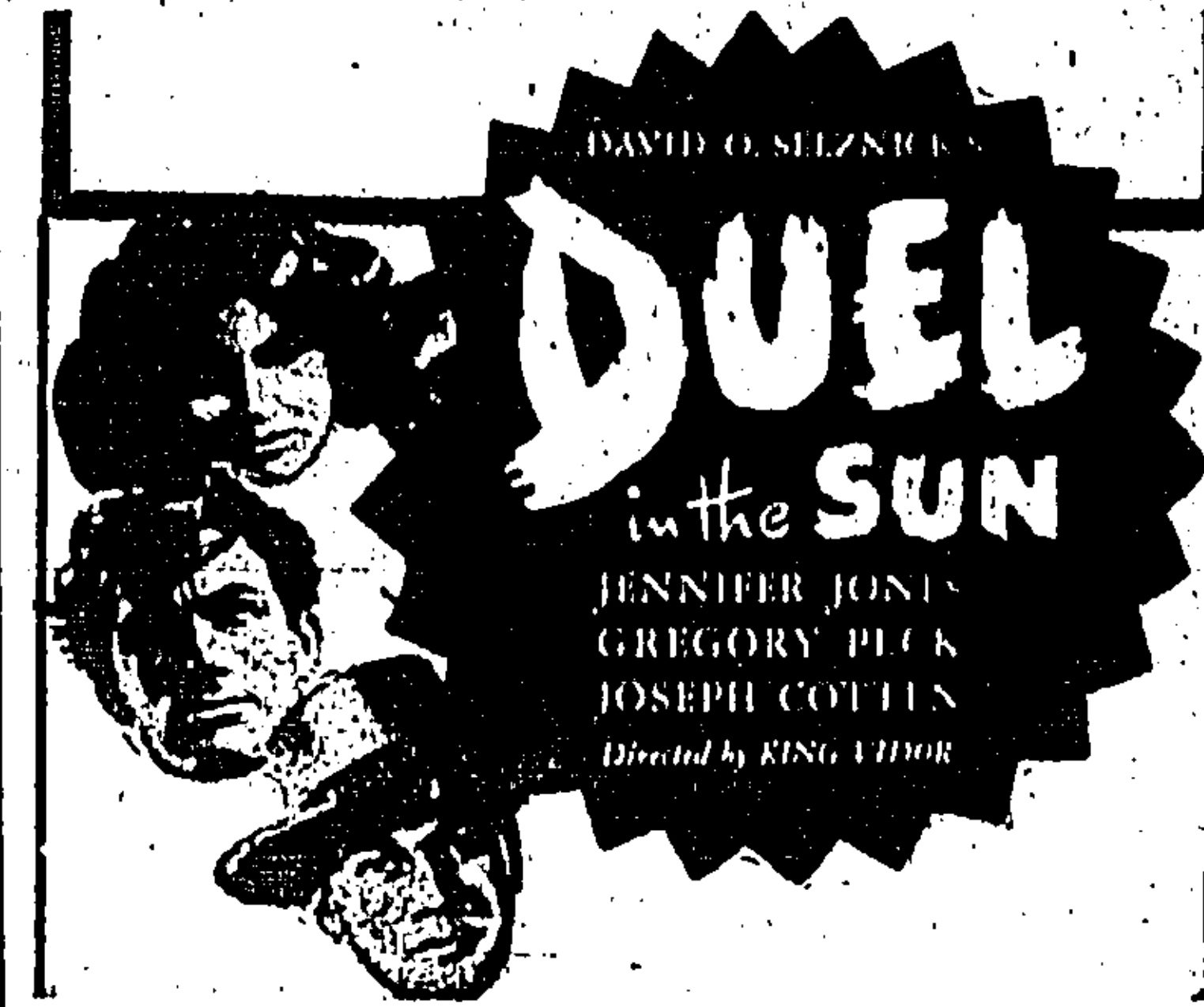
Everything's Under Control



It's a moment of great suspense for little Kim Evans, sitting there with no visible means of support. No wonder his hair's on end — you can't tell where you finish once you're on a magic carpet. But she needn't worry. Her father, international stage and cabaret magician Jon Evans, has done this levitation trick hundreds of times before, and he has everything completely under control, "remote" of course.—London Express.

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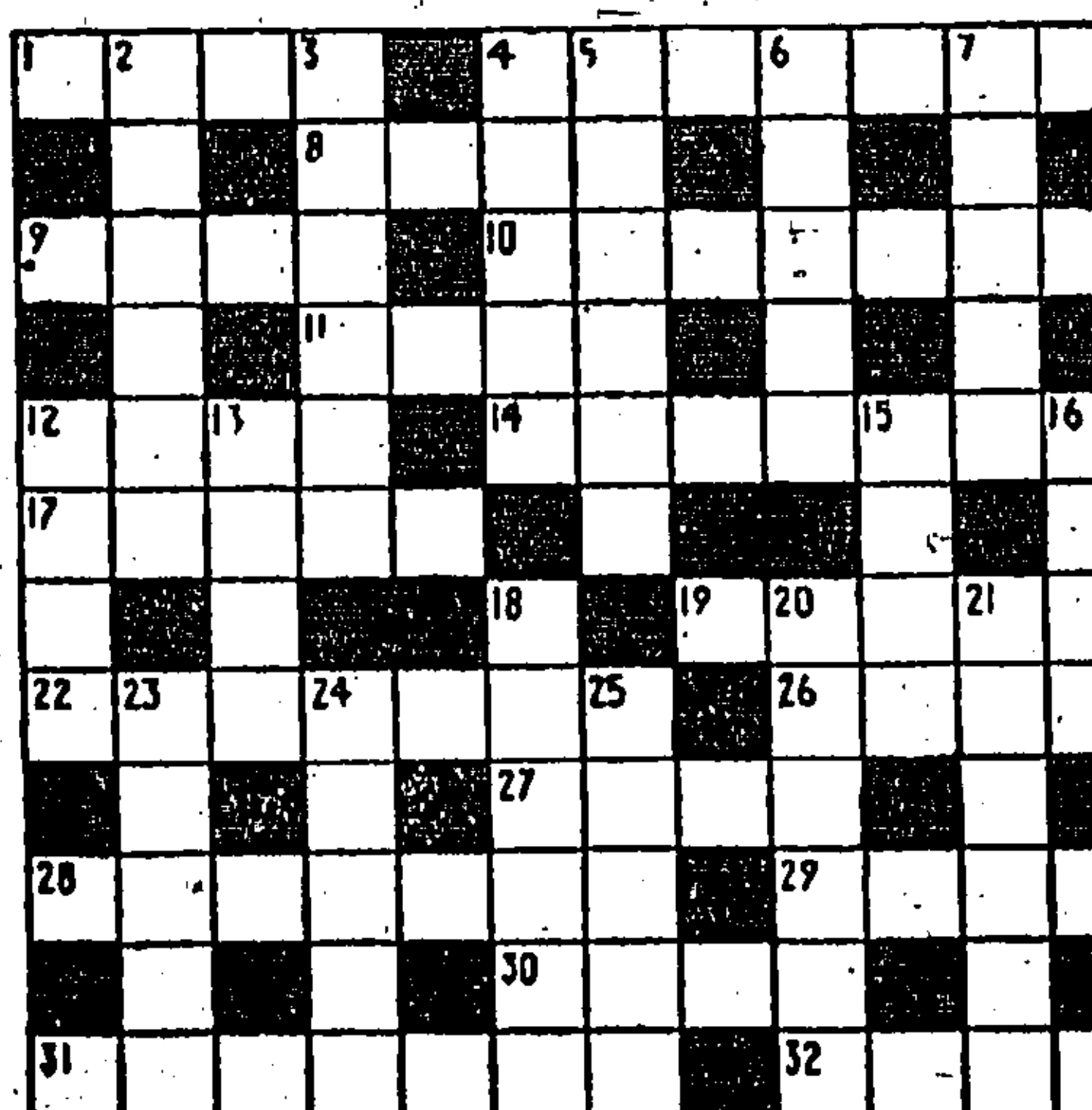
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- ACROSS
1 Defect (4)
4 Helps (4)
8 Eggs (4)
9 Dross (4)
10 Plunder (7)
11 Equal (4)
12 Face (4)
14 Faults (7)
17 Performed (5)
20 Remain upright (5)
22 Specimens (7)
23 Inspires with fear (4)
27 Totate (4)
28 More joyful (7)
29 Sports crowd (4)
30 Actual (4)
31 Repeat (7)
32 Sword (4)
- DOWN
2 Alfresco meal (8)
3 Place of worship (6)
4 Ventilated (5)
5 Gazed (6)
6 Outcome (5)
7 Implied (6)
12 Platform (4)
13 Particle (4)
15 Scratch (4)
16 Soapy mixture (4)
18 Wildness (6)
20 Mix-up (6)
21 Snuggle (6)
23 Aside (5)
24 Journal (6)
25 Jollification (6)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Behold, 5 Abyss, 8 Rear, 9 Turbul, 10 Dared, 11 Dore, 12 Easy, 13 Tests, 14 Bother, 15 Eluded, 20 Dudes, 22 Gals, 23 Atoll, 25 Hilda, 26 Ousted, 27 Erect, 28 Weird, 29 Koenig, Down: 1 Bothered, 2 Harassed, 3 Acid, 4 Deposed, 6 Audited, 8 Dracoo, 7 Scant, 14 Strained, 15 Squander, 16 Quashed, 17 Homelock, 18 Leader, 21 Jolly, 24 Lute.



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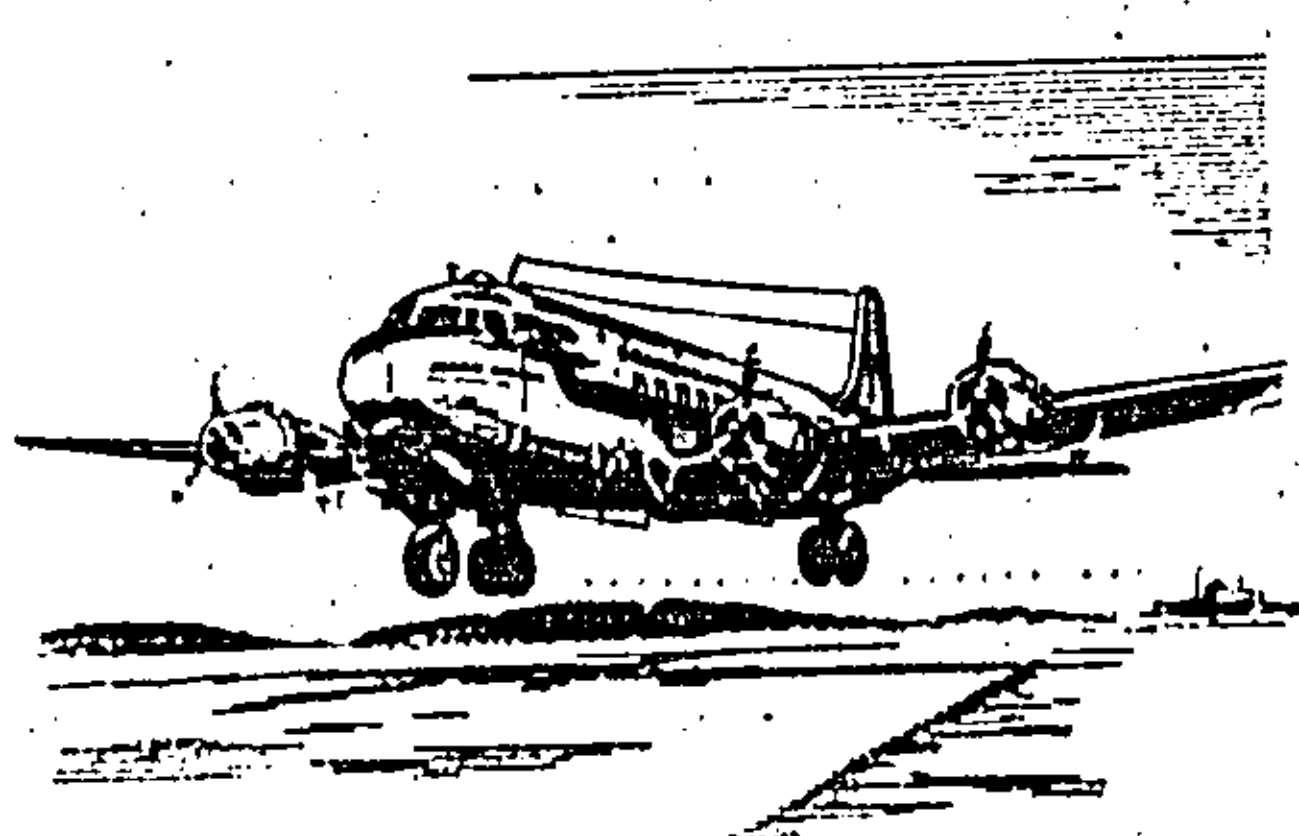
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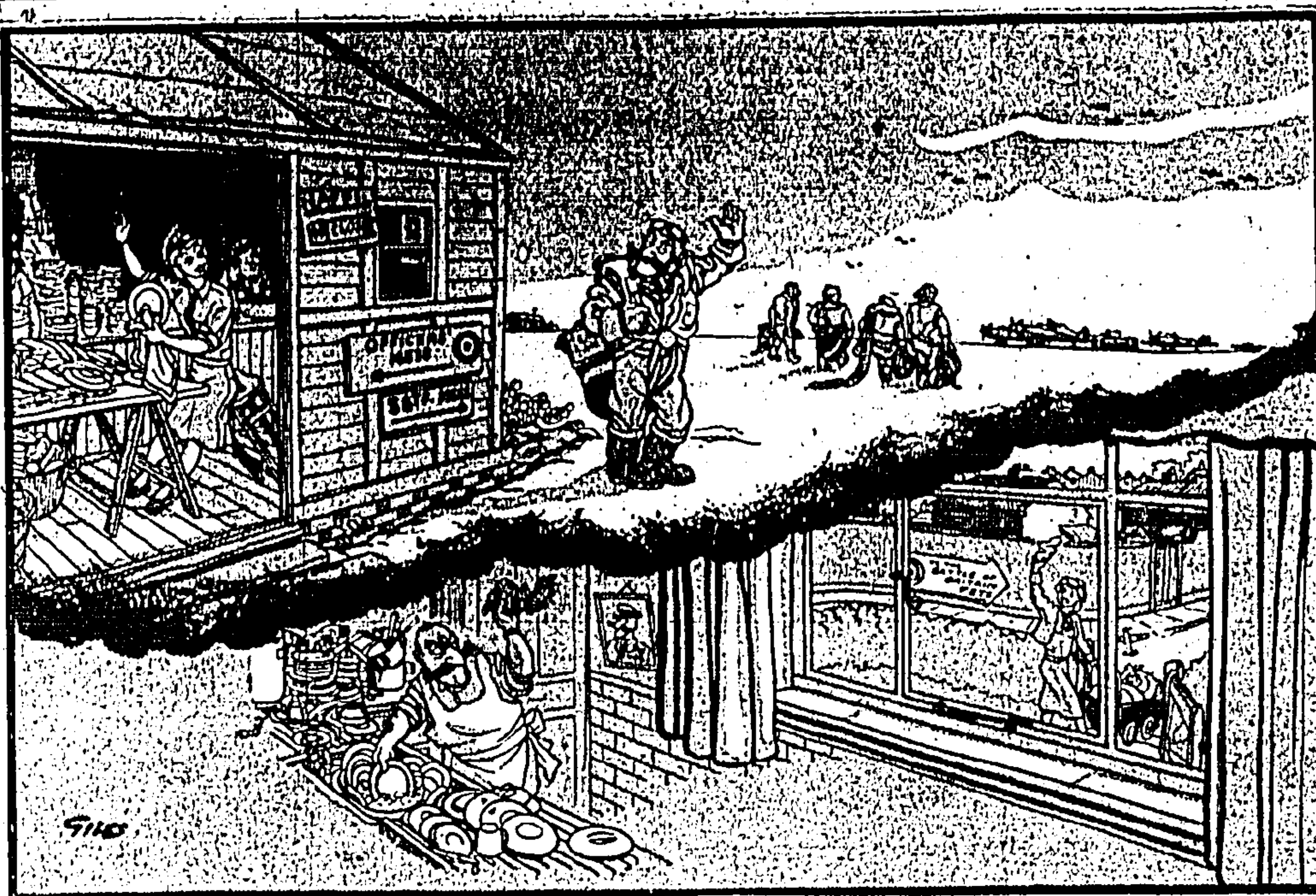
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—(London Express Service)

THE 'RAINBOW TOUR' OF EVA PERON

WHERE, now that she is not to stand for vice-presidency in next month's elections, does Eva (Evita) Peron's future lie? The answer to that question was decided seven years ago when she linked her destiny with that of General Juan Peron — and both hitched their wagon to a star.

The November elections will decide whether Peron is to rule for another term and if he does—and it is more than likely that he will—although she has no official position in the Government, Eva Peron will, in effect, rule with him.

"She is worth more to me than five ministers," the most affable of Dictators is said to have remarked.

Spurs him on

GENERAL PERON is considered cautious and slow to make decisions. It is his wife who, sensitive particularly to the workers' mood, spurs him on.

She more than anyone has been given the credit for wage increases for transport men. But she has no fear of her "shirtless ones" even in their most desperate mood.

Only last year she attended a rally of seamen strikers, told them they ought to be ashamed of themselves and ordered them back to work.

Yet with all this apparent power she does her best to preserve the fiction that she is just the little woman by the magnificent President's side. Loyalty is probably her most consistent virtue.

Most sentimental

TO municipal workers in April she summed up this attitude: "I want to finish by saying, as always, that Evita Peron has no ambitions—that is, I have only only ambition. I hope that some day the history of my country will say that there was a woman at the side of General Peron; a woman who taught him the desires and hopes of the Argentine people, desires and hopes that General Peron afterwards could convert into realities."

"And I would be satisfied and happy if history were to say that of such a woman we know only that her people warmly called her 'Evita'."

It was the Senora at her most sentimental. It was the Senora at her most effective oratory. But it was magnificent understatement.

Another speech of hers, made to the wives of "the shirtless ones" gave a further glimpse of her character. She came before them from her rose-pink pulpit. Diamonds glittered in her hair.

Strange woman

SHE wore mink and satin and the four-inch heels with which a little earlier she had kicked off at a football match. She said: "I am the symbol of the progress of the country. You, too, will have clothes like this some day. Some day you

Concluding a three-day serial on the dazzling career of "Argentine's co-ruler"

By COLIN FRAME

will be able to sit next to any rich woman on the basis of complete equality.

"What we are fighting for is to destroy inequality between you and the wives of your bosses."

Neither the Senora nor her bewitched audience seemed to have recognised that she is the wife of the biggest boss in the country. And, to be fair, at moments like that Evita Peron is again, for all her fine clothes, one with the humble, needy, star-seeking mass of her countrywomen.

A strange woman, in whom the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady seem to have met in one fantastic sisterhood. It is against a background like this that her fabulous tour of Europe four years ago has to be judged. For it was on this tour that the First Lady of the Argentine put her pretty fingers to her nose in a social snub to Britain.

"I send you the heart of the Argentine," wrote General Peron to General Franco as she set off in June, 1947, stamping the precedent that the President's wife always stays at home.

"I have come not as an axis but as a rainbow between our two countries" she said when she landed in Madrid to be met by the entire Spanish Government.

And, out of twelve trunkfuls of clothes, she produced a dazzling rainbow effect, showing the flag of the new Argentine through five ancient capitals of Europe.

There is no doubt that the lover of the shirtless ones also loves dressing up.

Saw the Pope

HER 5 ft 4 ins.—accentuated by more-than-high heels—her coiled and contrasted colouring of long fair hair with a metallic sheen and large, dark-brown eyes, her creamy, skin and plump shoulders—all make her a couturier's delight.

Certainly General Franco and the olive-skinned women-folk of this country had seen no diplomatic visitor like her.

There were a wine-coloured gown with black spangles in which she stood to receive the Grand Cross of Isabella the knee-length mink cape lined with deep-blue velvet in which she attended the brilliant stage in her honour, the rose-coloured silk dress and huge flower-embroidered hat in which she entered Granada, drawn by twelve milk-white horses, through a storm of carnation petals.

There were cold-shoulder and off-the-shoulder dresses and masses of shabby jewellery.

And in sober black, a silver star glittering on her breast, her jewel-shorn hands folded, she went to see the Pope.

Meanwhile in Britain a committee was formed to entertain her when she arrived. She was travelling. It was thought here, not as the official representative of a friendly State but as a private, although naturally an important, person.

She had told interviewers before she left that she hoped to go to Buckingham Palace and talk with the King and Queen. But they were at Balmoral.

Mr Bevin told the House that the Senora would visit Britain from July 18 to 19. Arrangements were made for a Government reception, for visits to the Thames docks, to the BBC and Ministry of Food and to Wimbledon tennis.

But on July 2, 1947, "The Star" announced, following a phone talk with her private secretary in Rome, that Senora Peron would not come to Britain after all.

Nineteen days later, although the Queen let it be known through the Foreign Office that she would be happy to receive her, it was officially announced that the visit was cancelled.

What went wrong?

TIREDDNESS was given as the official reason, and the Senora had clearly spent strenuous hours visiting factories and poor homes as well as theatres and parties. She went to the Riviera for a week to recuperate. But long after she was due in Britain she visited Lisbon, Paris and Switzerland.

What went wrong? It could not have been that she feared a bad reception. In spite of her triumphs she had been shouted down as a Fascist in Rome, booed in Paris and in Switzerland students shielded themselves at her and one threw a brick through the windscreen of her car.

The only credible explanation is that Eva Peron, haunted by events of her desire to play in Buckingham Palace, would not consider any other form of hospitality.

She returned from her trip a conquering heroine. Behind her plane came another full of gifts which Europe had scattered at her feet—30 dresses from the women of Spain, 25 gallons of perfume, 100 pieces of Seville china.

"Our century," she said, during this trip, "will be known not as the century of atomic energy but as the century of triumphant femininity."

It can hardly be her fault if it is not.

Never neutral

FROM the city's shopgirls who see in her their dreams come true to the pimpled teens who do not call upon her social service scheme in vain, Eva Peron's personal popularity is immense.

When some years ago, she went to the town of Tucuman to open a hospital and distribute food and clothing, seven people were killed and more than 100 injured in the rush to see her.

SUMMER LIFE IN MOSCOW

From CYRIL RAY

THERE'S no geography lesson like travel, and it wasn't till I got to Moscow that I fully understood what my school-books had meant by a "continental climate."

Six months ago it was all furs and frostbite, with small boys skimming the side-streets on real ice-skates, and everybody's double windows hermetically sealed against the outside air with adhesive tape.

Now the temperature's around the nineties, workmen on the roads are stripped to the waist and tanned a deep chocolate brown, rather like the British Eighth and First Army men in Africa and Italy, and lots of men and boys have their heads shaved to the scalp for summer comfort.

The women are in thin frocks; the millmen—policemen to you—have given up their fur collars and ear-flapped fur caps for white drill; and many men go about town in those high-collared embroidered Ukrainian tunic shirts, belted at the waist. At the embassies, ambassadors and lesser fry are in Palm Beach suits—and even then take off their coats and work at their desks in shirt-sleeves.

I sun myself every morning on the tiny balcony that goes with my hotel room—England never gave me as deep a tan as Moscow has.

I must say this for the Muscovites—that they make the most and the best of their extremes of weather. In the winter they get out of doors on skates and skis and sledges, and as soon as summer comes and it comes very suddenly, for the slushy spring is brief—there are cafes and restaurants out of doors, many of them shaded by those quick-growing creepers that I think the Americans call morning glory; there are steamer trips up and down the Moskva river; and there is bathing from

its wooded banks just outside the town, with special buses taking eager picnickers to such particularly favoured bathing spots as Silver Woods, seven or eight miles out.

Thanks to the shift system and staggered hours worked at most factories and plants, Silver Woods and suchlike places are pretty well as crowded during this week as on Sundays and Mondays—roughly speaking, Sunday is the day off for office workers, Monday for shops, rather as it is in Paris.

Specially favoured, of course, are the Parks of Culture and Rest. There are half a dozen bigish ones in and around Moscow, to say nothing of the smaller places, of which Gorky Park is the biggest and best equipped—a vast acreage of lawns and boating lakes and restaurants, and children's playgrounds and open air theatres that once used to be the city's rubbish dump.

There's a ten-thousand seat open air theatre in Gorky Park, and it's here and in similar parks that you see plays and ballet and opera in the summer, when the city's main theatres are closed. Usually the Moscow companies tour other parts of the Soviet Union, while dancers and actors from Georgia and the Ukraine and the "peoples' democracies" come to Moscow.

I saw the Albanian dancers at Red Army Park the other evening, and very lively and exciting they were, and as good at the native Russian dances as at their own—or so it seemed to an ignorant Englishman. Needless to say, the performances wound up with a "peace tableau" and a tremendous tribute to Stalin.

Talking of the theatre, it looks as though the new season that opens next month will be more than ever "profoundly ideological," as the magazine Soviet Art approvingly put it the other day. A number of films and plays and ballets and operas and even poems have been criticised lately, and even officially condemned, for failing to measure up to the lofty requirements of Soviet patriotism and ideology. The two latest are a play on the life of Mayakovsky, the poet of the Bolshevik Revolution, and one on Pushkin, the poet of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

It seems that the Mayakovsky play fails to make it clear "what policy the Party followed in the field of literature, and art" and that the Pushkin play concerns itself with the poet's struggle with the Tsar and the court, for his wife's honour, whereas the Soviet playgoer wants not a sentimental family story but the patriotic orientation and unflinching social and political significance of his national literary figures.

That's what the Arts Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. believes, anyway—and Soviet Art reports that both plays are to be withdrawn for revision.

One of the patients studied was a doctor who has suffered four attacks of coronary thrombosis, and still carries on a part-time practice. (London Express Service.)

From CHAPMAN PINCHER

YOU LOSE HEIGHT AS YOU GET OLD

St Louis.

YOU begin to grow smaller from about the time you reach 30, and go on losing height by an average of half an inch every 20 years, Washington University's Dr Mildred Trotter told 800 scientists here.

The shrinkage is due mainly to two causes—increasing curvature of the spine; and flattening of shock-absorbing discs which separate the spine's bobbly-shaped segments.

The rate of shortening is the same for both sexes, and holds for Negroes as well as whites, says Dr Trotter.

WITHOUT WRINKLES.

CHICAGO surgeon Adolph Brown, showing a colour film which disclosed the secrets of surgical beauty treatment, explained how aging Hollywood actresses are made to appear without wrinkles on the screen.

The make-up man glues two patches of near-invisible gauze to their cheekbones. Then he fixes elastic bands to these gauges and fastens them tightly behind the actress's head, thereby taking up any sagging skin.

The gauze is covered with make-up, and the elastic bands are hidden by a wig.

Brown believes that the mental effect of a rejuvenated face tones up the whole body.

TAKE A NAP

DOCTORS strongly recommend to middle-aged men the habit of taking a short nap after lunch.

After studying hundreds of patients admitted to a Boston hospital with serious heart trouble, doctors found that most of the attacks occurred while patients were working, shortly after the midday meal.

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"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 20th Sept.
"BOKOR"	Saligon & Phnompenh	5 p.m. 30th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 1st Oct.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 6th Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 6th Oct.
"PAKHOI"	Nagoya	3 p.m. 10th Oct.
"VOCHOW"	Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 16th Oct.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	7 a.m. 20th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 20th Sept.
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta & Bintan	1st Oct.
"SINKIANG"	Sandakan	4th Oct.
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	8th Oct.
"PAKHOI"	Kobe	8th Oct.

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"TAIYUAN"	Japan	2nd/4th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	5th Nov.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"ANKING"	Kobe	1st Oct.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	23rd Oct.
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	2nd Nov.

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SAILINGS TO		
"MYRMIDON"	Dublin & Liverpool	30th Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	0th Oct.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Oct.
"AUTOLYCUS"	London & Holland	23rd Oct.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool	25th Oct.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Sails	Arrives
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool	30th Sept.
G. "CYCLOPS"	do	1st Oct.
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	14th Oct.
G. "PELEUS"	do	14th Oct.
S. "CLYTONUS"	do	20th Oct.
G. "ANCHISES"	do	5th Nov.
S. "ASTYANAX"	do	8th Nov.
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	15th Nov.
S. "ASCANIUS"	do	29th Nov.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
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HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 8.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	(DC-4) 8.00 a.m. Tues. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Hanoi	(DC-3) 7.00 a.m. Tues. 8.00 p.m. Tues.	(DC-3) 7.00 a.m. Tues. 8.00 p.m. Tues.
HK/Saigon/Singapore	(DC-3) 1.00 p.m. Wed. 6.30 a.m. Wed.	(DC-3) 1.00 p.m. Wed. 6.30 a.m. Wed.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.30 p.m. Fri.	(DC-3) 7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.30 p.m. Fri.

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1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

BEND LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENVANNOCH"	U.K. via B.N.B.	In Port
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 28th Oct.
"BENCROUCHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	5th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	20th Nov.
"BENVYVIS"	do	26th Nov.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull.	1st Oct.
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp.	24th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp.	31st Oct.
"BENCROUCHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg.	10th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull.	12th Nov.
"BENLEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp.	18th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama.	23rd Nov.
"BENVYVIS"	Havre, London & Rotterdam.	26th Nov.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Swetten & Port Said.
• Calls Manila, Tawau & Sandakan.
• Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan & Jesselton.
• Calls Cebu, Tawau & Sandakan.

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NOTICE

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

A small animal Clinic to
be run under the auspices of
the H. K. S. P. C. A., and at
which a Veterinary Surgeon
will be in attendance will
open at 134 Waterloo Road
(opposite Kowloon Tong
Club) on Monday 1st October,
1951.

Hours 6-7 p.m. on Mondays,
Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Fridays until further notice.

May Halligan,
Secretary,
H. K. S. P. C. A.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary
General Meeting of the members of The Hongkong Electric
Company, Limited will be held at the Company's Registered
Office, P. & O. Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong
on Friday, the 28th day of September 1951 at 11 o'clock
when the following Resolution will be proposed as an
Ordinary Resolution:—

"That arising out of the Directors' decision to re-
value the Generating Plant and Distribution System of
the Company in accordance with present day costs and
values as at 31st December 1950, such valuation having
been adjusted according to the expected life of each
individual item of equipment a Capital Reserve Account
of the Company of \$15,831,861.00 has been created, and
it is now considered desirable to capitalise a sum of
\$14,000,000.00, being part of such Capital Reserve Account,
and that accordingly a special capital bonus of \$14,000,
000.00, free of income tax be declared and that such
bonus be applied on behalf of the persons who on the
26th day of September 1951 were holders of the 2,100,
000 fully paid-up issued shares of the Company in pay-
ment in full for 1,400,000 new shares of the Company of
the nominal value of \$10.00 each, and that such 1,400,
000 new shares credited as fully paid be accordingly
allotted to such persons respectively in the proportion
of two of such new shares for every three of the said
issued shares then held by such persons respectively,
and that the shares so allotted shall be treated for all
purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the
capital of the Company held by each shareholder and
not as income, and further that such new shares shall
as from the 1st day of October 1951 rank for dividend
and in all other respects PARI PASSU with the already
issued shares."

"If any member would be entitled to a fractional
share the Directors in lieu of issuing fractional share
certificates will cause the whole share to be issued to
a person or persons to be named by the Directors and
such share shall at such time as the Directors think fit
be sold and the proceeds distributed among the persons
entitled to the fractions making up such share."

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that if the above Resolution
is duly passed as an Ordinary Resolution it is the intention
of the Board of Directors to close the Register of Members
of the Company for a period of three days from the 26th
day of September 1951 to the 28th day of September 1951,
both days inclusive.

Dated Hong Kong, this 31st day of August 1951.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "BENAVON"

are hereby notified that their cargo
is being discharged into the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Company's godowns, where it will be at
Consignees' risk and subject to the
Wharf's terms and conditions of
storage, and where delivery may
be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors, Messrs. Carmichael and Clark,
at 10 a.m. 22nd September, 1951.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer's
godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st October,
1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 1st Octo-
ber, if they will not be re-
cognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.
(CHINA) LTD.
Agents.

Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1951.

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
"CARTHAGE"	10th October	15th November
"CHIUSAN"	2nd November	30th November

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	20th October	20th November
"CARTHAGE"	22nd November	23rd December
"CHIUSAN"	4th December	31st December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bom-
bay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"TRESILLIAN"	20th September	London & Continent
"SURAT"	18th October	—
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SHILLONG"	9th October	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham,
Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles,
London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty
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Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk.
Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger
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BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRDHANA"	In Port	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits
	sails 29th Sept.	for Japan
"SANGOLA"	due 3rd Oct.	from Japan
	sails 5th Oct.	for Calcutta, Ran- goon via Singapore

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	In Port	from Karachi, Bombay, Colom & Straits
	sails 30th Sept.	for Japan
"OKHLA"	due 6th Oct.	from Japan ..
	sails 8th Oct.	for Singapore, Madras, Colom Bombay, Kara & P. Gulf

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

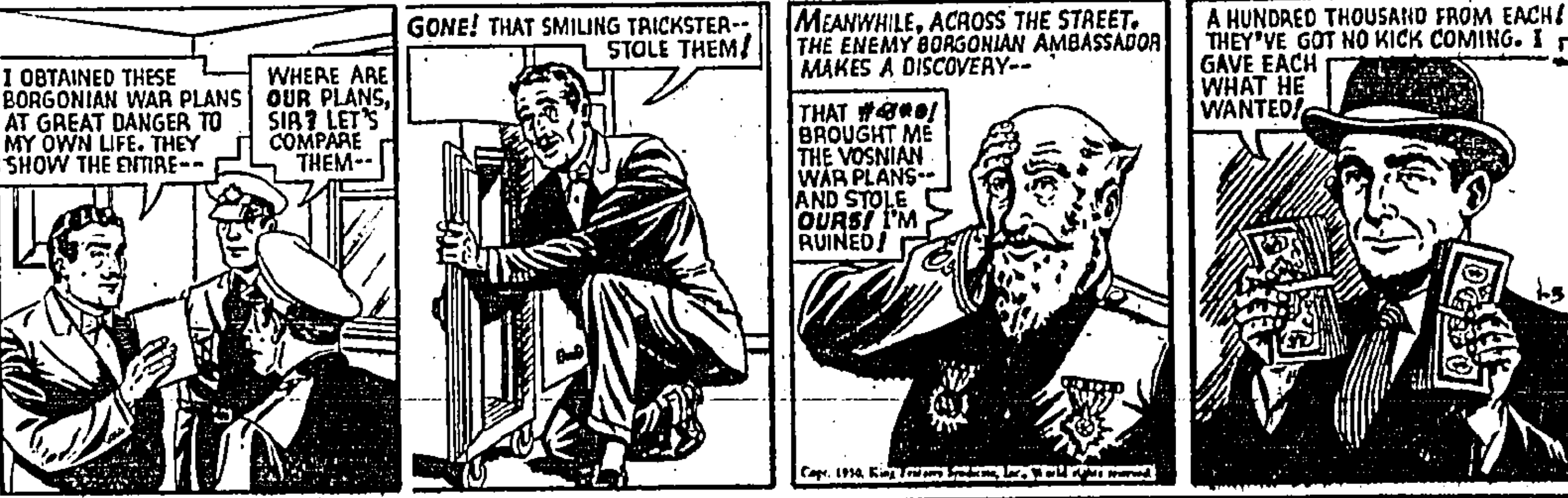
"NELLORE"	due 16th Oct. sails 2nd Nov.	from Sydney for Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney Melbourne
"EASTERN"	due 20th Oct.	from Sydney

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on
or off the route & the route & sailing are subject
to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
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appointment.
Remember our slogan: "A little
space, a lot of value."
V. H. Chan,
Manager.

SECURITY OF EUROPE ENHANCED

New York, Sept. 27.
Ole Bloem Kraft, Danish
Minister of Foreign Affairs, left
here today in a Scandinavian
Airlines plane after attending
the North Atlantic Treaty
Organisation's conference in
Ottawa.

Commenting on the decision
to include Greece and Turkey
in the alliance, Mr. Kraft said:
"We would have preferred a
Mediterranean pact."
"The majority wanted it that
way (to include Greece and
Turkey in the North Atlantic
alliance) and there were some
very strong arguments for it,
so Norway and Denmark de-
cided to accept it."

"Even though we were
against it, it will add to the
security of the whole Con-
tinent."

About including Spain, Mr.
Kraft said, "I do not think
that the European nations will
accept Spain and we will op-
pose it."

Mr. Kraft was accompanied
by Mr. Torkild Kristensen,
Danish Minister of Finance.—
Reuter.

Romulo On Way Home

Washington, Sept. 27.
General Carlos P. Romulo,
Philippine Secretary of Foreign
Affairs, and Mrs. Romulo left
Washington today by plane for
San Francisco, going home to
Manila. They are to leave San
Francisco on Saturday for
Manila.
Mr. Myron Cowan, US Am-
bassador to the Philippines, left
today for Manila, leaving early
next week for Manila. Mr.
Cowan previously had planned
to leave this week.—Associated
Press.

R.I.L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS		
Date	Ship	From
In Port	"TITJALENOKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
29th Sept.	"TITJALENOKA"	A. Africa & Singapore
30th Sept.	"TASMAN"	Belawan, Penang, Singapore & Saigon
1st Oct.	"STRAAT"	Holland (Maiden Voyage)
5th Oct.	"VAN HEUTZ"	S. America, S. Africa, Singapore & Manila
6th Oct.	"TEGELBERG"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
12th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
13th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
22nd Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
24th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
26th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
2nd Nov.	"STRAAT"	Japan

SAILINGS		
Date	Ship	To
1st Oct.	"TITJALENOKA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
3rd Oct.	"STRAAT"	Japan Ports
5th Oct.	"VAN HEUTZ"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan
7th Oct.	"TEGELBERG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan
10th Oct.	"TASMAN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan
14th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
17th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
24th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
26th Oct.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan Ports
4th Nov.	"STRAAT"	Japan

General Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS		
Date	Ship	From
3rd Oct.	"HOOGERK"	Japan
11th Oct.	"AREDSKREK"	Europe & Singapore
11th Nov.	"AREDSKREK"	Japan
2nd week Nov.	"KLEIDRECHT"	Europe & Singapore

SAILINGS		
Date	Ship	To
7th Oct.	"HOOGERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
15th Oct.	"AREDSKREK"	Manila, Singapore, & Europe
15th Nov.	"AREDSKREK"	Manila, Singapore, & Europe

KING'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE 3015 TO 3017
CHINESE AGENTS: 100, ROBINSON ROAD, TEL. 3015 TO 3017

Request On Tariffs Granted

Geneva, Sept. 27. The 30-nation conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) today granted by 24 votes to one, with four abstentions, a United States request for permission to end all tariff benefits to Czechoslovakia.

It was learned that both the British and French delegates spoke in favour of the United States at the conference, which is closed.

The declaration, adopted by the conference, frees both Czechoslovakia and the United States from their mutual obligations under the General Agreement by which all member nations automatically enjoy the benefits of tariff concessions granted by any one member to another.

Speaking after the vote, Mr. A. Tauber (Czechoslovakia) protested against the conference's decision.

His Government would not admit its validity and they would continue to grant most favoured nation privileges to the United States.

Mr. Willard Thorpe (United States) declared that he did not wish to be drawn into a political discussion and considered the matter closed.—Reuter.

CAR OUTPUT DECLINES

Detroit, Sept. 27. Motor vehicle output this week will drop to 107,000 units, Automotives News estimated today.

The decline from last week's 120,427 vehicles will result from the closing down of assembly lines by several of the car makers. The trade paper counted 61,912 cars and 20,070 trucks in this week's output.

Overall, Automotive News reports, the industry fell about 31,000 short of attaining its third-quarter quota of 1,200,000 passenger cars.

For the first nine months of this year, the paper says, 4,268,858 cars and 1,130,787 trucks were built. In the like period last year, 4,901,228 cars and 1,007,080 trucks were produced.—Associated Press.

Slow Market In Pepper

New York, Sept. 27. Spice dealers reported a slow situation in the pepper market despite firmer cables from London and India. Dealers said most people held to the sidelines, awaiting new developments.

Spot pepper was available at \$1.70, October delivery at \$1.00, November at \$1.07 and December at \$1.05 a pound, on an ex-dock basis. In the shipment market, December delivery was indicated at \$1.57, December/January at \$1.54 and January/February and January/March at \$1.49.—United Press.

EXCHANGES IN NY

New York, Sept. 27.	
Canada (dollar)	US\$0.94-12/16
England—official	2/10-15/16
unofficial	2/8-15/16
30-day futures	2/7-10/16
90-day futures	2/2-9/16
Australia (pound)	2/10-15/16
South Africa (pound)	2/10-15/16
Belgium (franc)	1/10-15/16
Denmark (krone)	1/10-15/16
France (franc)	0.0225
West German (mark)	4.20
Holland (guilder)	2/10-15/16
Italy—official	1/10-15/16
Norway (krone)	1/10-15/16
Portugal (escudo)	0.0348
Spain (peseta)	0.0205
Sweden (krone)	0.0205
Switzerland—free	2/10-15/16

MIDDLE EAST	
Egypt (pound)	2/10-15/16
Iran (rial)	2/10-15/16
Iraq (dinar)	2/10-15/16
Turkey (lira)	2/10-15/16

LATIN AMERICA	
Argentina—official	0.0710
Brazil—(cruzeiro)	0.0050
Bolivia (boliviano)	0.0150
Colombia (peso)	0.0025
Cuba (peso)	1.00
Mexico (peso)	0.0205
Paraguay (peso)	0.0205
Venezuela (bolivar)	2/10-15/16

FAR EAST	
India (rupee)	2/10-15/16
Philippines (peso)	2/10-15/16
Hongkong	2/10-15/16
Netherlands East Indies	2/10-15/16
Japan	2/10-15/16

BANK OF FRANCE	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF ENGLAND	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF INDIA	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF CHINA	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF JAPAN	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF KOREA	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF SINGAPORE	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF HONGKONG	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF SHANGHAI	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF TIENTSIN	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF PEKING	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF CANTON	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF HANKOW	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF NANKING	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

BANK OF SICHUAN	
Total	101,440,070.925
Reserve	101,440,070.925
Assets	101,440,070.925
Liabilities	101,440,070.925

Empire Agreement Reached On Expanding Output Of Raw Materials

Extra Rubber For China

Colombo, Sept. 27. The Polish ship Miklewicki has increased her cargo of Ceylon rubber which she is to take to Communist China from 4,000 tons to 5,400 tons. This will be the first direct consignment of rubber for China since the United Nations General Assembly banned the sending of strategic supplies to China last May.—Reuter.

Yugoslavia Flirts With Inflation

Belgrade, Sept. 27. In a move flouting with inflation hard-pressed Yugoslavia will boost wages generally, abolish rationing and promote a bonus incentive system on farms and in factories to encourage production.

The action will affect directly the pocketbooks and dinner tables of this Communist country's 17,000,000 inhabitants. It is bound to reduce the value of the Dinar, now rated officially at 50 to the U.S. dollar, on the world market.

A blueprint of the plan, completely reshaping Yugoslavia's economic and financial structure, has been under preparation by Premier Marshal Tito's economic experts for six months. A final draft will be submitted to Parliament for certain approval.

Some of its provisions remain a secret but official estimates have ranged all the way from a 200 to a 500 per cent jump in basic wages to offset an extremely heavy increase in food bills which is bound to come with abolition of rationing of basic foodstuffs at low cost.

Yugoslavia has been operating under a two-price system—a controlled market and a "free" market—and a variety of Government-issued coupons entitling their holders to large price reductions on goods produced by State workers. That included almost everything except food grown by independent peasants.

DINAR'S VALUE. In a double-barrelled move, the new plan is designed to slay the hydra-headed coupon monster and restore Yugoslavia to a one-price financial system based, in general terms, upon the law of supply and demand.

It is obvious this will require a change in the value of the Dinar for foreign currency for two reasons:

(1) The plan almost certainly will bring an increase in prices generally and frighten away tourist trade the country needs unless exchange rates are revised; and,

(2) Since most of this country's foreign trade is based upon an exchange of goods, the increase in prices will require a revision of the Dinar's purchasing power in markets where the currency already has been stabilised.—Associated Press.

GENERAL AGREEMENT. An official communique, issued on behalf of the conference by the Treasury tonight, stated that the purpose of the conference was to exchange the news and ideas on the problems that faced the whole Commonwealth and on the production and exchange of both raw materials and manufactured goods.

The communique said, "The meeting agreed that if its efforts to provide standards of living both inside and outside the Commonwealth were not to be impeded, it was equally important both to ensure the continuous development of supplies of raw materials to keep pace with the expansion of industrial capacity and to maintain a free flow of exports of capital goods and other essential manufactures."

"It was generally agreed that the International Materials Conference (at Washington) was doing valuable work in carrying out the functions for which it was set up and that it should continue to receive the support of Commonwealth countries both in arranging a census for the production of raw materials and in allocation problems and for such other matters as might be agreed to be appropriate."

"Pakistan and Ceylon, not being members of the central group or of any of the commodity committees of the International Materials Conference, expressed no views on this subject."

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS. "It was agreed that in the interests of the steady and long-term expansion of raw materials production and of maintaining sound and stable economy in both producing and consuming countries there was need to avert violent price fluctuations. This applied not only to the prices of raw materials but also to those of manufactured goods. The range of prices and purchasing power should be such as to encourage long-term production without discouraging consumption. The Pakistan representative reserved the position of his delegation on this subject."

The meeting reviewed the possibilities of increasing supplies of raw materials available to the Commonwealth and recognised the importance of Commonwealth producing countries increasing their production of raw materials so as to meet the requirements of consuming countries.

"It was noted with satisfaction that in all the Commonwealth countries plans were well advanced for expanding supplies of certain materials which were in particularly short supply including copper, zinc, tungsten, manganese and nickel."

"In these materials, the Commonwealth made a substantial contribution not only in meeting its own needs but those of the rest of the world as well. Nevertheless, a great deal more is required to be done, and could be done, but the material factor towards achievement was the provision of capital equipment without which, in fact, no early increase could be obtained."

"It was agreed that arrangements should be made for the practical measures necessary for these developments to be pursued in discussion between individual countries."

CAPITAL NEEDED. "The meeting recognised the need for continued and increased supplies of capital and other essential goods both for the economic development of Commonwealth countries, having regard to their different stages of development, and for stimulating the contribution which they could make towards increasing supplies of raw materials."

"It took note of the fact that despite the limitations which the progress of rearmament and the present shortage of certain materials imposed upon the United Kingdom's exports in this field the United Kingdom hoped to maintain these exports at the 1950 level."

"It was also noted that the present causes of supply difficulties were likely to bear less heavily upon the exports of United Kingdom consumer goods, supplies of which in many parts of the Commonwealth were in the process of improvement of living standards and served as a necessary incentive to production."

"Arrangements were agreed upon for the fuller exchange of information and for facilitating the delivery of United Kingdom exports to Commonwealth countries," the communique concluded.

Mr Stokes told the Press conference that all the delegates appreciated that the raw material and capital goods problem was a long-term one.

He added that the conference had not been convened to fix prices for raw materials.

London, Sept. 27. Representatives of nine Commonwealth nations and over 25 British Colonial territories, meeting secretly here, have agreed on plans for expanding output of certain raw material.

These plans were disclosed at a Press conference after a four-day conference by Mr Richard Stokes, Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Materials, who, as leader of the British delegation, presided over the talks. He gave the following news:

India will turn out more iron ore, pig iron and steel.

Pakistan will increase sulphur, manganese and cotton output. The Colonies, particularly Malaya, will increase production of tin and rubber.

Canada has agreed to increase her production of iron ore, ferrous metals and basic chemicals. She will also divert more copper to Britain.

Australia has agreed to increase its production of copper, lead, zinc, steel, and aluminium. New Zealand will step up production of pulp, timber and newsprint.

South Africa, producers of gold, has agreed to increase production of phosphates, refined oil, and insecticides.

Southern Rhodesia has agreed to increase coal supplies and transport facilities, and is already doing so.

It will mean that Northern Rhodesia will be able to produce more copper.

DETAILS SECRET. Southern Rhodesia will also increase the production of tungsten, chrome and asbestos.

Production of copper and sulphur will also be increased in Uganda, and it is planned to produce more nickel in Tanganyika.

Other planned increases were: More cotton from British West and East Africa and the Sudan, and more copper from British East Africa.

Mr Stokes did not give details of the target figures for projected increased production plans, nor did he say what the various periods for the maximum implementation of these would be. The details are secret.

Mr Stokes said that various Ministers and representatives had also had more than 20 bilateral and separate discussions outside the conference on various supply and production problems of mutual interest.

GENERAL AGREEMENT. An official communique, issued on behalf of the conference by the Treasury tonight, stated that the purpose of the conference was to exchange the news and ideas on the problems that faced the whole Commonwealth and on the production and exchange of both raw materials and manufactured goods.

The communique said, "The meeting agreed that if its efforts to provide standards of living both inside and outside the Commonwealth were not to be impeded, it was equally important both to ensure the continuous development of supplies of raw materials to keep pace with the expansion of industrial capacity and to maintain a free flow of exports of capital goods and other essential manufactures."

"It was generally agreed that the International Materials Conference (at Washington) was doing valuable work in carrying out the functions for which it was set up and that it should continue to receive the support of Commonwealth countries both in arranging a census for the production of raw materials and in allocation problems and for such other matters as might be agreed to be appropriate."

"Pakistan and Ceylon, not being members of the central group or of any of the commodity committees of the International Materials Conference, expressed no views on this subject."

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS. "It was agreed that in the interests of the steady and long-term expansion of raw materials production and of maintaining sound and stable economy in both producing and consuming countries there was need to avert violent price fluctuations. This applied not only to the prices of raw materials but also to those of manufactured goods. The range of prices and purchasing power should be such as to encourage long-term production without discouraging consumption. The Pakistan representative reserved the position of his delegation on this subject."

The meeting reviewed the possibilities of increasing supplies of raw materials available to the Commonwealth and recognised the importance of Commonwealth producing countries increasing their production of raw materials so as to meet the requirements of consuming countries.

"It was noted with satisfaction that in all the Commonwealth countries plans were well advanced for expanding supplies of certain materials which were in particularly short supply including copper, zinc, tungsten, manganese and nickel."

"In these materials, the Commonwealth made a substantial contribution not only in meeting its own needs but those of the rest of the world as well. Nevertheless, a great deal more is required to be done, and could be done, but the material factor towards achievement was the provision of capital equipment without which, in fact, no early increase could be obtained."

"It was agreed that arrangements should be made for the practical measures necessary for these developments to be pursued in discussion between individual countries."

CAPITAL NEEDED. "The meeting recognised the need for continued and increased supplies of capital and other essential goods both for the economic development of Commonwealth countries, having regard to their different stages of development, and for stimulating the contribution which they could make towards increasing supplies of raw materials."

"It took note of the fact that despite the limitations which the progress of rearmament and the present shortage of certain materials imposed upon the United Kingdom's exports in this field the United Kingdom hoped to maintain these exports at the 1950 level."

"It was also noted that the present causes of supply difficulties were likely to bear less heavily upon the exports of United Kingdom consumer goods, supplies of which in many parts of the Commonwealth were in the process of improvement of living standards and served as a necessary incentive to production."

"Arrangements were agreed upon for the fuller exchange of information and for facilitating the delivery of United Kingdom exports to Commonwealth countries," the communique concluded.

Mr Stokes told the Press conference that all the delegates appreciated that the raw material and capital goods problem was a long-term one.

He added that the conference had not been convened to fix prices for raw materials.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET. (Our Own Correspondent) Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$488,355. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions—

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
Union	100	50	753
Underwriters	140	145	
ICC First			
DOCKERS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	83	85	6500
N. P. Wharf	680	705	100
	100	100	7
	200	200	7
	1000	1000	7
	1000	1000	7
	500	500	6.50

Dock	14	10	100	14.50
Provident	14	10	100	14.50
Shai Dock	320	28	200	28
LAND, ETC.				
HK Hotel	6	6.40	400	6.51
HK Land XD	50	51	1000	5

Drysdale Pumps

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING, TEL. 27789

CHINA MAIL

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1951.



Fire Destroys Gage Street Printing Premises

A serious fire which broke out in the Luen Wah Printing Firm, 31 Gage Street, ground floor, shortly before 8 o'clock this morning completely gutted the premises, and damaged some of the upper floors.

An old woman of 70 and two young girls were overcome by smoke and were brought out unconscious, while a man suffered serious head injuries when he jumped from an upper floor of an adjoining house.

As soon as the fire broke out, the flames leaped to the first floor, igniting the staircase leading to houses No. 29 and 31, and papers and printing materials, including some chemicals, stored in the shop.

The inmates of the adjoining and upper premises were aroused by the flames of the fire and scrambled for their lives. Women were seen escaping by climbing over the verandah to the adjoining premises.

Mainly due to the timely arrival of fire-fighters from the Central Station, the fire was put under control after half an hour.

GIRLS TRAPPED
Lau Yuk-yin, 14-year-old girl and her sister, Yuk-ha, aged three, were trapped on the first floor as was a 70-year-old woman, Chin Lin of the second floor. All were rendered unconscious by the heavy smoke but were brought down to safety by firemen.

A middle-aged man, Chan Lau, inmate of the first floor of house No. 29, cornered by the flames, hurled himself from the premises into a sidlane, Staveley Street, wrapped in a blanket.

However, the blanket was caught midway by an outstretched window frame, and he landed headlong onto the ground, sustaining serious injuries. He was rushed to

Queen Mary Hospital for treatment in an ambulance.

The proprietor of the printing shop was out for morning work when the fire started, while some five of six folds were about to commence the day's business.

Papers and printing materials were damaged as a result of the fire. A few samples believed to be chemicals, were brought back by the Fire Brigade officers for analysis.

Committed For Trial
Cheung Yung, 30-year-old unemployed seaman, charged on four counts of uttering letters demanding money with menaces, was committed for trial by Mr. J. Wickes at Kowloon this morning.

It was alleged that Cheung uttered letters on August 15, 18, 20 and 21 to Ng Kow-chon, manager of the Hoi Chung shipping firm, 430 Nathan Road, third floor, demanding the sum of \$2,000 with menaces.

The appointment of Mr. Geoffrey Marsh Ting to be an Assistant Director of Manpower under the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1951, was announced in the Gazette this morning.

Today's Presentations



Li-Col R. J. Meech, MBE, RAOC, presenting Mr. Ho Man-hay, of CRAOC Branch, HQ Land Forces, with the Commander-in-Chief's (Far East Land Forces) testimonial for good service at a ceremony this morning. (Staff Photographer).

Testimonials For Good Service

Two Commander-in-Chief's (Far East Land Forces) testimonials for good service were presented to Chinese civilians employees of the British Army at a brief ceremony this morning at the Old Ordnance Yard, Victoria Barracks.

The recipients were Mr. Lau Tak-sun, of CREME Branch, HQ Land Forces, and Mr. Ho Man-hay, of CRAOC Branch, HQ Land Forces.

The testimonials were signed by General Sir Charles Kitchley, C-in-C Far East Land Forces. The presentations were made in the presence of most of the staff of the two branches, Messrs. Lau and Ho later received the congratulations of their superior officers and colleagues.

In handing over the testimonial to Mr. Lau, Li-Col M. R. Bridges, REME, said the recipient was his chief clerk with 15 years service with the British Army. He was first employed as a clerk with the RAOC workshop before the war and when war broke out, he joined the British Army Aid Group, being probably the first Chinese to join that unit. He became confidential clerk and accountant to the Advance Headquarters of BAAG in Walchow. At the end of the war, he returned to Hongkong and joined up with REME to become chief clerk in REME Headquarters. Since then he had seen that Headquarters grow and had been chiefly responsible for keeping things going.

After reading the citation contained in the testimonial, Li-Col Bridges continued through his leadership and great cheerfulness, he has been an example to all the other clerks and has been a great help to myself and other officers in the Branch.

17 YEARS' SERVICE
Li-Col R. J. Meech, MBE, RAOC, next called on Mr. Ho Man-hay to receive his testimonial. He said that Mr. Ho had served in almost the same places as Mr. Lau, and the award was made to him in recognition of his long and loyal service to the British Army.

Mr. Ho also left Hongkong when the Colony was occupied and went to Walchow where he served in the BAAG under Col L. T. Ride. He had had altogether 17 years continuous service with the British Army. Col Meech added that Brigadier McVittie, Director of Ordnance Services at Singapore, had also noticed that his appreciation for Mr. Ho's work be conveyed to him.

The citations read as follows: Mr. Ho Man-hay commenced his employment with the RAOC in February, 1934, working in the RAOC Workshops. He continued in this employment until the Japanese occupation, when he worked in Walchow (near Canton), and worked under Colonel Ride (now Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force) in the British Army Aid Group. He remained in this employment from December 1942 until May 1944, when he was transferred to the British Military Mission at Kunming, where he remained until December 1945. When the Mission disbanded, on December 31, 1945, he returned to Hongkong and rejoined the RAOC staff on February 7, 1946.

Hongkong Electric To Capitalise \$14 Mill. From Capital Reserve Account

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company Ltd this morning decided unanimously to capitalise \$14,000,000 from the Capital Reserve Account and allocate it as a special capital bonus, free of income tax, to holders of the already fully paid up 2,100,000 issued shares in the form of 1,400,000 new shares of nominal value \$10 each, in the proportion of two such shares for every three issued shares held at present. These new shares will be treated as an increase in the nominal capital of the Company, not as income, and will rank for dividend as from October 1951, similarly to the old shares.

Proposing the resolution Mr. A. W. Hay-Edie, chairman, said: It has been realised for some years that the Balance Sheet value of the Fixed Assets of the Company has borne a decreasingly realistic relationship to the replacement cost. Your Board, however, decided that action should be deferred until such time as the Company had re-established its pre-war position and until it was possible to determine a basis on which replacement costs could be assessed. Your Directors now feel that conditions are sufficiently stabilised to implement the deferred action, hence the proposals which are now placed before you.

Shareholders will realise that the present scale of depreciation of our Fixed Assets is based on their original cost and if the price levels of plant and machinery had remained unchanged, the amount of reserve accumulated during the life of the assets would have been sufficient to replace them when they became obsolete. Since the assets were purchased, however, a considerable change has taken place in values for instance, generating plant which averaged \$3 per kilowatt before the last war now costs well over \$10—and it is clear that at our present depreciation rate we could only replace one third, or less, of the assets. In other words, if we were to rely only on our normal provision for depreciation we should fall by a large amount to maintain the plant necessary to continue our present scale of operation. For these reasons it was deemed expedient in 1948 to create a Plant Reserve account but this method has been found to be unsuitable. Accordingly your Directors have decided that—

part of our Fixed Assets represented by Plant and Machinery should be revalued in order that their replacement may be specifically provided through depreciation. It is emphasised that this revaluation covers only a part of your Fixed Assets. Land and Buildings are standing in the Balance Sheet at a figure far below their worth but the present time is not considered opportune for a revaluation of this account. This class of asset has a long life compared with our plant and machinery and for this reason there is less necessity to make the required adjustment until values assume a greater stability.

Your Plant and Machinery have been revalued by an independent Chartered Engineer in consultation with the Company's Chief Accountant. The basis of the revaluation was the present day cost of construction, the amount being reduced to take account of the age of the asset and is formulated on the expected life of the plant. This has resulted in an amount of \$15,831,381 being added to the Fixed Assets with a corresponding Reserve. You will recall that the existing Reserves at 31/12/50 totalled \$5,400,000 thus giving a gross total of \$21,231,381. Against this amount it is proposed to write off existing War Losses at \$4,800,000, capitalise \$14,000,000 by issuing two shares for every three held, and leave a balance of \$2,031,381 within the General Reserve Account.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st October 1951 and in all other respects will rank pari passu with our existing shares. Your Directors consider that these proposals are realistic from the point of view of a correct presentation of the Company's financial position. The new shares will be issued within the Fixed Asset account and that the steps proposed are in the best interests of Shareholders.

I now propose that the Ordinary Resolution as circulated to Constituents under date 31st of August 1951, be approved and adopted and shall be glad if someone would second this motion after which I will endeavour to answer any questions which may arise.

IN FULL AGREEMENT
Seconding the motion Mr. Li Tse-fong declared that the heavy rise in prices during recent years had made it necessary for companies like the H.K. Electric to pay special at-

tention to the question of replacement of assets at the end of their useful life. He was, therefore, in full agreement with the Directors' decision to revalue Plant and Machinery on the basis of present day costs with due allowance for their age and residue of life. It was customary nowadays that any part of the Fixed Assets should provide its replacement during the period of its working life. The practice of creating a Plant Reserve Account by setting aside a lump sum each year was not entirely satisfactory and the proper course was to provide replacement costs out of current margins. This method, he believed, had had universal usage and he was sure it would be endorsed by shareholders.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

3 Months For \$700 Theft

Admitting a charge of stealing \$700 from a Chinese woman named Yau Chi-lan, Lee Man-kei, 27, unemployed, was this morning sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. Winter at Kowloon.

Another man, Pang Wing, 33, unemployed, charged jointly with Lee, was discharged when his denial was accepted by the Prosecution.

Insp. Jones said both defendants, about 3.45 p.m.

September 26, went to inspect a house which was for sale at Ping Yung Street, Kowloon City. Lee remained in the sitting-room while Pang was being shown around the flat by the woman. He then opened a drawer in the sitting-room and took the money, but was seen by another inmate of the flat, who raised the alarm. Lee was then arrested.

The Gazette notified this morning that H.E. the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has recognised Mr. L. Grant, and Miss Lucy A. Shults as Vice-Consuls for the United States of America at Hongkong.

Living Language

Why we say Gammer and Gaffer.

These two words are used with a certain contempt nowadays to describe respectively an old woman and an old man of country birth. But really they are terms of affection, for they are shortened forms of "grand-mother" and "grand-father" respectively.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28
By Air
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m.
B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. E.A.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Chien Men/Tak Shing.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
U.S.A., Canada, 2 p.m. P.A.A.
Formosa, 3 p.m. C.A.T.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. F.O.A.
Indo-China, India, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. Air France.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Chien Men/Tak Shing.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30
By Air
Formosa, 5 p.m. via H.K. Airways.
By Surface
Macao, 1 p.m. as Tai Lok.
Formosa, noon, as Shengking.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1
By Air
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 a.m. via B.O.A.C.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. H.K.A./N.V.A.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, C.P.A.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Chien Men/Tak Shing.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2
By Air
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton.
Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.
Malaya, India, 1 p.m. as E. Sang.
Philippines, 1 p.m. as Tamarlane.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Chien Men/Tak Shing.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3
By Air
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 a.m. via B.O.A.C.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. H.K.A./N.V.A.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, C.P.A.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Chien Men/Tak Shing.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4
By Air
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton.
Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.
Malaya, India, 1 p.m. as E. Sang.
Philippines, 1 p.m. as Tamarlane.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Chien Men/Tak Shing.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5
By Air
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 a.m. via B.O.A.C.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. H.K.A./N.V.A.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, C.P.A.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Chien Men/Tak Shing.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION
Tabulate the answers, using initials: (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. M
6. M 7. P 8. B 9. B
10. M 11. S 12. O
Now then, in turn, each possible pair of identifications. Thus if (1) is B and (2) is D, all correct answers can only be (1) and (2); now B has only one correct answer and D has none at all. And so on.

THE NEWEST FASHION RAGE

BRILLIANTLY PORTRAYED IN A MARVELOUS CHOICE COLLECTION OF EXCITING NEW AUTUMN CLOTHES JUST AIR-DELIVERED DIRECT FROM TOP NEW YORK HOUSES AT MODE ELITE. HUNDREDS OF INDIVIDUALLY STYLED DRESS TOPPERS IN FABRICS AND COLOURS FIRST SEEN IN HONGKONG. SILVER BLUE MINK STYLES SUCH AS WORN BY MISS VERA—ELLEN in "HAPPY GO-LOVELY" at the King's Theatre; silver blue muskratback stole, jackets, black, white, silver blue fox stoles and jackets; mink, Persian lamb, mouton coats—magnificent ideal garments for attop your dinner gowns. Also featuring a most diversified collection of elegant suit-dresses, cocktail and dinner dresses, bridal gowns and accessories of luxurious and gorgeous details impossible to be imitated by your best talented domestic dressmakers. Come—see them. For your complete wardrobe you had better contact our Amy whom expert guidance will pay you well.



NEWEST GAGE FALL HATS

Choose your new autumn fur hat at Mode Elite which features exclusively America's best made hats, namely, "GAGE MILLINERY" noted for CORRECT STYLE and EXCELLENT QUALITY. Other hats may lose shape quickly, but "GAGE" hats even for years' rough wearing hold PERFECT SHAPES. A hat out of shape like shoes out of shape, makes the wearer look poorly dressed. Many exclusive dress hats are unpacked.

ELEGANT NEW SHOES, PURSES

Nowhere else in town can you see for yourself such a wide comprehensive new collection of better shoes and better purses made in America as now being featured at Mode Elite, where new autumn collections of shoes and bags are really incomparably beautiful and of excellent shape-holding quality. It is wasteful to wear shoes that lose shape quickly. A good-looking cheap price tag is a bait for inexperienced buyers. For real comfort and lasting shape-holding quality, it pays to wear better American shoes featured by Mode Elite, which would "NEVER" supply you with shoes losing shape quickly and causing foot-pain generally found in your best domestically-made shoes. The foot-pain shoes may cost you heavy doctor bills. Why be burdened with uncomfortable shoes?

MODE ELITE

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Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6.00, Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Hour: The Wind in The Willows. Adapted from The Story by Kenneth Grahame. Final Episode: "The Return of Ulysses".
6.10, The Series Presented by The British Council (Studio): 7.30, Henry Hall's Great Night, Highlights of The Show World (London Relay): 8.00, World News and News Analysis (London Relay): 8.15, Andre Krametsky and His Orchestra: 8.30, "Rave a Little" with Ted Ray, Kitty Buell and Fred Yala. (BBC-TV): 8.35, Weather Report: 8.40, The Editor's Mail (Recorded Relay): 9.00, "Music Lovess Radio" Given by Miss Lee Yai Lan and S. K. Lee. (Studio): 9.00, Glasgow Orpheus Choir: 9.00, No. 1 in the Series Presented by The British Council (Studio): 7.30, Henry Hall's Great Night, Highlights of The Show World (London Relay): 8.00, World News and News Analysis (London Relay): 8.15, Andre Krametsky and His Orchestra: 8.30, "Rave a Little" with Ted Ray, Kitty Buell and Fred Yala. (BBC-TV): 8.35, Weather Report: 8.40, The Editor's Mail (Recorded Relay): 9.00, "Music Lovess Radio" Given by Miss Lee Yai Lan and S. K. Lee. 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